

The Nation

VOL. XCI.—NO. 2353.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1910.

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Three dollars per year in advance, postpaid, in any part of the United States or Mexico; to Canada \$3.50, and to foreign countries comprised in the Postal Union \$4.00.

Address THE NATION, Box 794, New York.
Publication Office, 20 Vesey Street.

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The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1910.

The Week.

It was unkind of the Treasury Department to come out so close on the heels of the Ohio Republican Convention with the showing of a deficit for July of more than \$14,000,000. The Ohio platform, in its praises of the Aldrich-Payne tariff, solemnly but not very truthfully declared that it had "converted a deficit into a surplus." It is true that July is usually a month of Treasury deficits, owing to heavy payments at the beginning of the fiscal year, but \$14,000,000 is a big minus quantity to start off the account with. It is virtually certain that the next three months will not turn it into a positive quantity. We note that the July revenue from customs duties fell off nearly \$4,000,000 from a year ago. The large return then was said to be due to advance importations in fear of "reduced" rates! In any case, the change shows again the truth of Senator Aldrich's remark that the taxes on imports are getting to be a broken reed for American public finance to lean upon.

New Jersey may not be the only Eastern State in which the Democrats will name a man of high ability and standing for Governor. The enthusiastic unanimity with which members of the Democratic State committee last Thursday at New Haven endorsed the suggestion of Simeon E. Baldwin, formerly chief justice of the Connecticut Supreme Court, for the head of their State ticket indicates their appreciation of the importance of taking the best advantage of the anti-Republican tide. It is rare that the electors of any party in any State have the opportunity of voting for a man of Judge Baldwin's attainments and character. His long service on the bench, his learning in the law, demonstrated in his lectures at the Yale Law School, as well as in his writings, have won him the honor of election to the presidency of the American Bar Association and have led to his mention as a fit appointee to the United States Supreme Court. As a publicist and historian he is equally well known, being an

ex-President of the American Historical Association. If it could elect Woodrow Wilson Governor of New Jersey and Judge Baldwin of Connecticut, the Democratic party would scarcely know itself.

Colorado has almost unaccountably lagged behind other States in the enactment of laws dealing with corporate control, ballot and primary reform, and the whole class of "progressive" legislation. A mere recital of the proposed reforms to be urged by Gov. Shafroth upon the special session of the State Legislature, which he has called to meet early this month, shows how true this is. Direct nominations, the initiative and referendum, the Massachusetts ballot, railway and public service commissions, bank deposit guarantees—there is scarcely a State west of the Mississippi that has not adopted one or more of these reforms within recent years. Colorado has had, to be sure, a hard struggle to free herself from the grip of mining and smelting corporations. It has taken the best in Colorado to do that work. Perhaps on that account it is unfair to draw comparisons between her and more progressive States. Were the Democratic party, with a majority in both houses of the Legislature, wholly free from suspicion, there would be a promise of a hearty response to the Democratic Governor's plea. But it cannot be counted on with certainty. And fear of adding to Democratic power and prestige may deter the progressive Colorado Republicans from supporting a programme which they really favor.

Congressman Ames of Massachusetts might seem more interested in aerocycles than primaries. Nevertheless, those authorized to speak for him declare that in every one of the 280 legislative districts in the State, Republicans will be called upon to say in September whether they prefer Lodge or Ames for United States Senator. Lodge himself is leaving no stone unturned to see that the decision shall be in his favor. Reports to the Republican town chairmen, gathered by the Boston *Globe*, do not indicate any great danger of his being defeated. Why is he displaying so much concern? His friends say he

wants his victory to be overwhelming. But some with long memories recall the contest between Dawes and Long, when the latter, with a clear majority of the Republican votes in the Legislature, was defeated by Dawes with the aid of Democratic votes. Massachusetts Democrats would never support Lodge. If Ames can elect enough members to hold the balance of power, his friends profess to think he may be as lucky as Dawes. And there are unmistakable signs of a sentiment in many strong manufacturing centres like Lowell and Lawrence and Fall River that may not be for Ames, but is decidedly against Lodge. Highly protected Attleboro, for instance, is said to be "95 per cent. anti-Lodge." Lodge might well exclaim: "Et tu, Attleboro"; for it was partly to save her cheap-jewelry manufacture that he beat the French reciprocity treaty.

Attorney-General Wickersham has given his legal opinion in the matter of the Robert E. Lee statue, Mr. Taft has given his approval to that opinion, and the incident may be regarded as closed. Mr. Wickersham, in asserting that no reason exists for the removal of the Southern leader's effigy from Statuary Hall, attempts very adroitly to placate both parties to the dispute, and at the same time to administer a merited rebuff. Robert E. Lee, the Attorney-General declares, has come to be looked upon as typical of all that was best in the cause he stood for. Southern opinion will receive this pronouncement with satisfaction. But, goes on Mr. Wickersham, Lee gave "also the most loyal and un murmuring acceptance of the complete overthrow of that cause." To overlook the treason in the man and recognize only his loyalty, is not so legalistic an argument as may appear at first sight. That is the only ground on which the nation can give recognition to a man who took up arms for its undoing—that, having had recourse to the arbitrament of arms, he un murmuringly accepted the outcome. The example of Lee might very well serve as a reminder to those emotional reconstructors of history who have latterly been so much in fashion. The fact that the lost cause was a lost cause does not

necessarily make it a sacred cause. The fact that the Union cause triumphed does not necessarily make it a triumph of brute force over right.

There are few races in America whose transplanted members tend to flock together politically as do the Scandinavians. This was never better indicated than in the case of the late John A. Johnson of Minnesota, who, although a Democrat, was thrice elected Governor of his State, when the rest of the ticket on each occasion was carried by the usual overwhelming Republican majorities. Engaging as was Johnson's personality, and admirable as was his record in public office, there can be no doubt that he owed much of his strength at the polls to the fact that he was the son of Scandinavian parents. It was doubtless this consideration that had something to do with the choice by the Minnesota Democrats of ex-Gov. John Lind, a Swede by birth, to head their State ticket this autumn. Nevertheless, Lind has independent elements of strength. He was a Republican Representative in Congress from 1887 to 1893, but left that party on the silver issue and was the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1896. He was elected Governor by a Democratic-Populist fusion in 1898, but was defeated when a candidate for reelection in 1900. Subsequently he served one term in Congress as a Democrat. He has thus been a factor in the political life of Minnesota for almost a quarter of a century, and the people know just what to expect of him. His nomination last week was unanimous, despite his protest that he could not accept the honor. If he finally agrees to run, there are close observers who believe that Minnesota, like Ohio, may be rated as a doubtful State this autumn.

Even those friends of the Indian who most firmly believe in tonic treatment for him may have misgivings about the new legislation which enables an allottee holding land under the Government trust to devise it by will. It should seem that property which he is deemed incompetent to handle in health cannot safely be left to his disposal when weakened by the approach of death. In view of the ignorant Indian's confidence in lawyers, and the love of frontier lawyers for the ignorant Indian, we may look for the outbreak of a testamentary

orgy as soon as the news of this enlarged privilege spreads through the West. The natural heirs of the Indian landholder, who formerly could count on one day selling his farm for their own profit, can still gamble in post-obit obligations, though subject to a much heavier discount. But hereafter no Indian not a citizen who owns a valuable parcel of land need hope to be permitted to die in peace. His only escape from pestering will lie in privately making as many wills as there are coveters of his homestead, and leaving the beneficiaries to fight it out among themselves.

Newbern, in North Carolina, celebrates the two hundredth anniversary of its birth with an historical pageant. Cape Town, in South Africa, is celebrating or just getting ready to celebrate the birth of United South Africa, and likewise by an historical pageant. The two facts together emphasize the rapidity with which this form of combined public entertainment and lesson in patriotism has swept over the English-speaking world. Until a very few years ago it was too readily taken for granted that the Anglo-Saxon temperament had no place for the carnival spirit. And for that matter the critic is still at liberty to maintain that the Anglo-Saxon in his public merrymaking quite lacks the gayety and the elemental love of color and music that the Latin races claim for their own. Into such refinements we need not enter. The fact stands that while Rome has had the last of its famous carnivals, London, New York, Newbern, and Cape Town have gone in wholeheartedly for the pomp and feast and revelry and masque and antique pageantry of which the Middle Ages were so fond. Is this a desperate endeavor on our part to escape from the drab monotony of modern life? Well, let the critic once more have it as he will; only he cannot keep up his censure very long without falling foul of Mr. G. K. Chesterton, whose heart must be one vast surge of delight at this recrudescence of merrie, hearty, ante-Puritan Anglo-Saxondom.

American courts doubtless err on the side of caution and leniency, but when the abuses of a different system come to light they should at least tend to temper the condemnation of American methods and promote patience with what sometimes seem unwarranted delays.

This remark is a newspaper comment

on a case in which a French farmer was convicted of murder years ago, and died in prison, and in which a ragpicker now comes forward and confesses that he committed the crime for which the farmer was punished. At the trial, the presiding judge had "left the bench and from the floor of the courtroom denounced the prisoner as a guilty fiend, while the enraged spectators shouted 'Kill him!'" But it is not the abandonment of the Anglo-Saxon system that is proposed by those who object to the preposterous delays and difficulties which so often characterize its working in this country. These do not turn on any rational demand of care or caution; nor are they in any sense an intrinsic part of the system. The practices on which they rest are a morbid excrescence, not a part of the healthy organism itself. And it is not to France, but to England, that those point who urge the duty and the practicability of a reform. Both in civil and in criminal practice, England has found it perfectly feasible to combine efficiency, promptness, and freedom from the deadweight of monstrous technicalities with the full maintenance of the Anglo-Saxon traditions of law and justice, and there is no reason why we should not endeavor to do as well.

To the jealous eye of the European jingo, this country's intentions with respect to the republic of Liberia stand fraught with direst significance. American aid for Liberia means the entrance of the United States into the field of African interests. It means that henceforth American diplomacy will take its place behind American capital in the exploitation of the Dark Continent. It means, according to some of the most excited patriots in England and Germany, that all the other nations will have to push a little closer together on the African bench in order to give Uncle Sam a place in the sunshine—and a generous place. Finally it means—what in the end all jingo visions and arguments mean—a greater navy for threatened Europe and conscription for England and universal drilling and—who knows—girl scouts, perhaps, for the defence of hearth and home. The fact is that the European fire-eater even more than our own species is bound to make molehills into mountains. European international politics is accustomed to take seriously a market riot some-

where in the Balkans, a marriage between a royal cousin and the member of a mediatized house, the omission of a royal prince to visit this capital or telegraph a kind word to that one. To people accustomed to such a scheme of delicate adjustments a good-sized country like Liberia may indeed loom big. Europe finds it difficult to understand that, in the absence of any deep schemes in Liberia, tradition and sentiment in this country are sufficient to bring us to the assistance of that distressed republic without any thoughts of aggrandizement in the back of our minds.

The vote of 410 to 84, by which the bill modifying the royal declaration passed its second reading in the House of Commons last week, is a 5 to 1 vote against bigotry and for common sense. To speak of the amendment which the Government was induced to accept as a setback for Mr. Asquith is absurd. The Government's prime object was to remove the source of Catholic offence. Instead of defining the King's faith negatively by pointing out what dogmas he "abhorred," the proposed formula simply substituted the declaration, "I am a faithful member of the Protestant Church as by law established." The last four words raised up a Non-Conformist storm. That historically sensitive conscience discerned in the words an additional sanction for the Church of England. In reality, Mr. Asquith, who is himself not of the Anglican Church, may simply have intended a phrase explanatory of the term "Protestant Church." As the oath stands now, King George will declare simply that he is a "faithful Protestant," though we question whether that term has ever received precise definition.

Detailed figures of the vote on the woman-suffrage bill in the House of Commons are now at hand. The vote of 299 in favor of its second reading was made up of 161 Liberals, 87 Conservatives, 31 Labor members, and 20 Irish Nationalists. In the opposing list of 189 were found 113 Conservatives, 60 Liberals, 14 Nationalists, and 2 Labor members. One sees how the question was as a sword for the dividing asunder of parties. On the vote immediately following to refer the bill to Committee of the Whole House, instead of to a special committee, there were a number

of abstentions and many changes from one side to the other, the final result being to carry the motion by 320 to 175. In the majority, the Conservatives numbered 176, the Liberals 124, while in the minority were recorded 101 Liberals and 29 Conservatives. The adoption of this motion to refer has been said to mean the indefinite postponement of the suffrage bill. But this was not the understanding of Mr. Haldane, Secretary for War, who voted for the second reading and afterwards for the reference to the Committee of the Whole, the latter on the express ground that the suffrage bill had now become a first-class question, and so was entitled to be dealt with by the House as a whole.

Possibly the breaking off of diplomatic relations with the Vatican is a somewhat abrupt step by the Spanish Government, but it is evident that a rupture of ideas and policies lies behind it. With a Papal Secretary of State who is himself a Spaniard, it might seem that more accurate information as to the actual state of opinion in Spain should have been available to the Holy See. But its misapprehension appears to have been grave. As one member of the Spanish Cabinet observes, the Vatican has been acting as if nothing had changed in Spain since 1750. Yet the increasing anti-clerical sentiment in the Peninsula has long been too obvious to be ignored. That it is not a matter of political parties is shown by the fact that ex-Premier Maura and many Conservatives are standing by the Liberal Ministry in resisting the extreme pretensions of the Church. The actual break has occurred on a question of punctilio. While professing to be ready to enter into friendly negotiations, in a conciliatory spirit, concerning a revision of the Concordat and the subjection of the religious orders to regulation and taxation by the Spanish authorities, the Vatican made it an initial requirement that the royal decree already issued in favor of the liberty of worship should be recalled. This was plainly impossible, and hence the breach. The movement at the head of which Canalejas has placed himself is partly economic, partly educational, and is throughout rather anti-clerical than anti-religious. The Clericals may succeed in their announced purpose of bringing about the fall of the Ministry,

but if they do it will only be at the expense of even stronger attacks upon them in the future.

Typical of the profound significance Europe finds in pretty small things is much of the comment aroused by the approaching erection of the principality of Montenegro into a kingdom. This nation of 3,630 square miles and 250,000 inhabitants would apparently be just as powerful a factor in European politics under any ruler, king, or prince. Nevertheless, Belgrade is reported to be greatly stirred up over the matter. Can the move be an Austrian manœuvre against Serbia? Is the horrid intention to stir up enmity between the Montenegrin house of Petrovitch and the Servian house of Karageorgevitch for the purpose of preventing any future anti-Austrian *entente cordiale* between the two houses? The Serb radicals have bitterly attacked Prince Nicholas as a traitor to the cause of the Serb race in having meanly preferred a royal crown for himself and his descendants to the opportunity of bringing about a union between the two countries.

The latest of the Swiss mountain railways threw its last section open to passenger traffic a few weeks ago. It achieves a record, inasmuch as it reaches a greater height than any other European railway built on the ordinary system. At the Bernina Hospice, the new Bernina Bahn is 2,300 metres above sea level. As a matter of course, the motive power is electricity; for on the Italian slope the grade is frequently as high as 70 per cent. To insure absolute safety, the Bernina system is supplied with four kinds of brakes—none too many, those will think who drop over a mile in the short distance from the Hospice to the Italian boundary. From the point of view of through traffic, the new route is of no importance; for while by it one can reach Milan from St. Moritz in eight hours, a traveller in a hurry to get to Milan from Berlin, Munich, or Frankfurt will save time by using the tunnel routes. More leisurely tourists will appreciate the fact that the new railway avoids all tunnels; nor will they object to its taking three hours and a half to cover a distance of only forty kilometres; for this distance includes some of the finest scenery in Switzerland and Italy.

THE REPUBLICAN DIFFICULTY.

Interpretations of the Ohio Republican Convention vary with the taste and fancy of the interpreter. It was a triumph for the reactionaries; it was also a nine-tenths victory for the progressives. It was a repudiation of Boss Cox, and at the same time a recognition and confirmation of his power. The man whom President Taft and Col. Roosevelt and Senator Burton wanted for Governor was nominated, and yet he was not. The reader pays his money and takes his choice.

Such uncertainties of conflicting inference are always possible where a political convention is not cut-and-dried, and the Ohio convention obviously was not. It is long since we have seen contending forces left, as they were at Columbus, to fight the battle out. Three ballots for Governor, with the vote fluctuating and the result in doubt to the last—that is like old times, before we had the modern system of issuing an order to the delegates on the morning of the convention and expecting them to follow it in sheep-like harmony. Besides this appearance of unwonted freedom from dictation in the Ohio convention, the things most to be noted about its action are its final choice of a colorless candidate for Governor, and its adoption of a platform of far too pronounced a color. Mr. Harding seems to be a pleasant man, who is a good stump-speaker, but there is nothing in either his record or his personality to compel attention, and he appears to be so ill-fitted to cope with a vigorous and positive opponent like Judson Harmon that many, even in Ohio, are taking his nomination as a confession of defeat in advance.

About that we make no predictions, not being fond of prophesying unless we know, and we certainly will not charge the Ohio Republican leaders with deliberately riding for a fall. Yet it is clear that they cared much more about their platform than they did about their candidate; and in fact their declarations on national policy will attract a great deal more attention throughout the country than any aspect of their announced programme for State legislation, or the struggle to regain control of Ohio. The really critical thing was the platform, and on that the progressives led by ex-Secretary Garfield were clearly beaten and badly beaten. True,

some of their ideas about State matters were accepted, but not only their words, but their whole attitude, concerning national questions found no favor with the convention. On the tariff, the Ohio platform out-Tafts Taft, admitting none of the abatements which he has made, and laying very little emphasis upon what he considers so important—namely, the creation of a tariff board to inquire into the facts scientifically and to enable Congress to make another and much more thorough revision. On the whole, the stand-patters were victorious at Columbus; and it is mainly on national issues, as they outlined them, that the Ohio campaign is to be fought. Congressman Longworth frankly admitted in his speech as temporary chairman that they could not hope to defeat Gov. Harmon unless they pushed to the front the need of rallying all Republican voters to keep the party in control of Congress and to uphold the President.

The problem which the Republicans had to meet in Ohio is typical of that which confronts them in many States. They have a strong dissatisfied element in their own party, and their difficulty is in knowing just how to deal with it. The practice will doubtless vary in different places, but in the main we think that the method followed in Ohio will prevail. The party managers, that is, will speak the insurgents fair. They will endeavor to placate the opposition within the party, conscious as they are that they are going to need every vote "from whatever source derived." Some of the progressive doctrines they will adopt, more or less sincerely. But when it comes down to what they consider the essentials—control of the party organization, nominations, conduct of the campaign—they will stand firm. And, of course, they have the power nearly everywhere to carry out their plans. Insurgent Republicans have to confess that they are in a minority. They may frighten the party management and intimidate it into acquiescing in some of their contentions, but they cannot hope at present to take charge of it. Hence it is probable that the course of the party leaders in Ohio will be a sort of norm to guide action elsewhere.

All is plain sailing for the Republican organization up to the election. In all that relates to conventions and platforms and the selection of candidates and the appointment of committees,

there is hardly any one to dispute control with the existing managers. But their real difficulty is of another kind. How can they tell where the smouldering dissatisfaction will burst forth? What is to be the effect upon the party vote of all the divisions and heart-burnings and rancor? Of what avail is it to announce the official party policy if doubt remains whether the rank and file will sustain it? May there not be economic causes and social forces at work in great masses of the population, producing discontent and leading them to vote from motives and for purposes which party leaders cannot even dimly divine? It is to such questions as these, and the political difficulties wrapped up in them, that Republican managers are giving haggard thought; and in their hearts they are not at all confident of being able to answer the questions or surmount the difficulties.

REPUBLICS AND DIPLOMACY.

M. Alcide Ebray, who was for a time French Consul-General in New York, has just published a book about France, which is a veritable cry of despair. No foreigner would have ventured to be so pessimistic about the present condition and the future prospects of France as this son of hers. M. Ebray entitles his volume "*La France qui meurt*," and its whole tenor is that his native land may now fairly be included among what Lord Salisbury called the "dying nations." His arraignment of existing tendencies is most severe, and the curious thing is that he lays it all up to the form of government. It is the republic that is ruining France, affirms M. Ebray. More precisely, his argument is that under a parliamentary régime it is impossible to govern France properly; to keep her army at top strength, and her diplomacy keyed up to the vigor necessary to maintain her old rank among the nations. His longest chapter is called *République et Diplomatie*; its 170 pages are devoted to proving that no republic can have a strong and successful diplomacy.

It would be easy to take issue with M. Ebray on many of his statements of fact. The Italian republics, for example, had some lessons, both good and bad, to teach the world on the subject of diplomacy. Our author alleges that competent men to direct foreign relations are, in the first place, very hard to find in a re-

public, and that when found they have so brief a tenure of office that they are not able to impress themselves deeply or to work out and establish a consistent policy. Yet both Hanotaux and Delcassé had a longer term at the Foreign Office in France than did other Ministers of their time in other departments of the government. Americans might bring forward the names of Hamilton Fish and John Hay to show what republics can do in the way of sustained diplomacy. M. Ebray envies the practice of Germany in this particular, yet since Bismarck's retirement the Germans have had a succession of new men in Wilhelmstrasse; and just as M. Ebray's book comes from the press still another Foreign Secretary is appointed in Germany to show how the advantage lies with a monarchy. One question is continually rising in the mind of the reader of this book. Its chief contention being that there is no hope for France, except in going back to the Empire, one keeps wondering why the writer does not refer in detail to the terrible diplomatic and military defeats which came to France under the last Empire she had. The point occurs to M. Ebray, too, but he meets it in a footnote by observing that Napoleon III failed only because he tried to make the Empire "Liberal," appealing to *plébiscites*, giving the press more freedom, encouraging parliamentary aspirations, and so on. We do not laugh at this, but we are afraid that most Frenchmen would think it a little ridiculous.

All such criticisms, however, are superficial. They do not go to M. Ebray's real thesis, and on that we may cheerfully admit that he is largely right. His idea of diplomacy, that is to say, is of a sort which we may freely concede cannot easily be realized under a republic—but so much the better for a republic. M. Ebray gives a great deal of space to the tension between France and Germany in 1904-5, over the Moroccan question, and is filled with shame that the French Government should then have been afraid to go to war and should have sacrificed M. Delcassé. It was for France, he argues, to have taken a high hand, to have seen to it that her army was in fighting trim, that her alliances with other nations were favorable and powerful, and then to have waded through blood, rather than admit, as Prime Minister Rouvier did, that the Minister for

Foreign Affairs had gone too far and must not be followed in a way where madness lay.

For the sake of argument, it may be admitted that M. Ebray's account of what happened is exact. He is an avowed partisan of M. Delcassé, and all that he says of that Minister could not pass unchallenged, as a matter of history; but granted the truth of it all, where does it leave us? Why, at this: a dubious and terrible war was avoided; the chief matters in dispute were sent to the Algeiras Congress, and from that France emerged with far more laurels than Germany. She was made by Europe joint-mandatory with Spain for keeping order in Morocco, and Germany has since, in a formal agreement with France, absolutely renounced all ambitions for political control in Morocco. If this be the imbecility of French diplomacy under a republic, Frenchmen might well pray Heaven to send them more of it.

For a man of M. Ebray's temper there is, of course, no consolation in the final peaceful and advantageous result. He cannot get over the national disgrace of having shrunk from the "last reason" of a bloody war, and of having admitted in the face of the world that a Foreign Minister had taken an indefensible position and must be abandoned. The cause of this he finds in the dread of public opinion which paralyzes men under a republic; the same men, he argues would, in a monarchy, become daring and resolute. Presidents read the newspapers more anxiously than a King need do. Ministers dependent upon a parliamentary majority have a cringing way of inquiring what Deputies think and what attitude the voters are taking or will be apt to take. How can there be, with such a régime, demands M. Ebray, a diplomacy which shall be fearless and unyielding? The reply is that there cannot be, in the sense he means, and that we ought to be glad of it. Diplomacy in the old conception of it as a game in which subtle masters played armies and peoples against each other, like so many pawns, has broken down and is disappearing everywhere in the modern world. It is as difficult for a Foreign Minister in a monarchy to practise it longer, in the former unscrupulous way, as in a republic. Sir Edward Grey in England has to reckon with public opinion as truly as does Secretary Knox in the United States. And all

diplomatists have now to deal with a clearer and more watchful international opinion, which is making with increased strength against every form of international over-reaching and aggression. It was practically this international pressure which prevented even the autocratic Bismarck from going to war again with France in 1875, and it would be applied with even greater power to-day to any too ambitious or reckless diplomat. Whatever the form of government, modern diplomacy has to submit itself to the considerate judgment of mankind; and if republican institutions help on that process better than others, it certainly is none the worse for republics.

MR. CARLISLE.

The late John G. Carlisle offered as clear a case as perhaps even this country ever exhibited of a man's rise by sheer mental ability. Of humble antecedents and with the most meagre advantages of education, he early displayed an intellectual power which won him first local and then national recognition: Not a magnetic man, not even a popular orator, he had gifts of analysis and lucid statement and solid judgment which opened doors to him in the law and in public life. His career as United States Senator was too brief to be distinctive; and his administration of the Treasury fell on a time when any Secretary's reputation might easily have been wrecked, and his own was certainly not heightened. It was in the House of Representatives, as member and Speaker, that his talents had freest play, and there that he acquired his highest fame.

A ready and formidable debater, he also made himself a master of parliamentary law. Without a good knowledge of that, it is rare that any man makes himself a power in the House. Mr. Carlisle was unexcelled in his grasp of the rules, both in their details and their principles, and always had the precedents at command. This great skill he put at the service of his party when on the floor of Congress, and afterwards, when he became Speaker, he added to it a fine judicial quality which made his decisions universally respected. He was popular even with his political opponents, not for genial personal traits, but for their belief in his absolute fairness as Speaker. When called

upon to rule on points of order, his luminous mind, stored with accurate knowledge of the decisions of his predecessors, was able instantly to put the matter in its proper light, and to arrive at conclusions which would commend themselves to all as sound and just. It has often been said that a more judicial-minded man never occupied the Speaker's chair.

Mr. Carlisle's name was never associated with angry controversies about the Speaker's powers, as was that of Thomas B. Reed. For the former it would probably have been impossible to count a quorum in order to get a rule authorizing him to count a quorum. He had too great a respect for the doctrine of *stare decisis* to be capable of that. But in a quiet and almost unperceived way Mr. Carlisle did a great deal to exalt the power of the Speakership. No Speaker before him had used the right of "recognition" in just the way he did. That is to say, where other Speakers had often refused to "recognize" a member with a motion that would be troublesome to the dominant party, of which the Speaker was the tacitly acknowledged leader, Mr. Carlisle followed his own individual judgment. For example, during all the time he was Speaker the Blair Education bill was pending in Congress. Three times it passed the Senate, but Speaker Carlisle never recognized a member who sought to lay it before the House.

An even more striking illustration of his conception of the Speaker's duty came in 1885. In that year a bill was pending to repeal the internal-revenue tax on tobacco. A letter was sent to the Speaker by three prominent Democrats, George D. Wise, John S. Henderson, and Samuel J. Randall, informing him that a majority of their party, together with many Republicans—in all a large majority of the House—were in favor of the measure, and appealing to him "most earnestly" to "recognize" some Democrat who would move to suspend the rules and pass the bill. After thinking it over for two days, Speaker Carlisle sent an answer which Miss Follett, in her book on "The Speaker of the House of Representatives," declares to be "a monumental document in the history of the Speakership." It was a brief discussion of the party situation as respects plans to cut down taxes, and wound up by saying: "I consider that

it would not be proper, under the circumstances, for me to agree to a course of action which would present for the consideration of the House a simple proposition for the repeal of the internal revenue tax on tobacco, to the exclusion of all other measures for the reduction of taxation." Thus coolly did the Speaker set his personal judgment against that of his party, and, indeed, of a majority of the House, and make of himself a leader who declined to take orders from his followers.

For more than ten years Mr. Carlisle had dropped entirely out of political life. It is not alone this fact, nor the age at which he died, which made him latterly appear like a survivor of a generation that is gone. He was that, too, in his attitude toward public questions, and the political methods which he adopted. The clamor and the shouting and the advertising which acquired so much greater strength and offensiveness since his retirement were not congenial to his nature, and he could never have felt at home with them. Without bitterness, he called himself old-fashioned, and withdrew from politics to devote his strength to the practice of the law. Never a man of the highest possibilities in our public life, his death yet removes a figure that was both noteworthy in his time and typical of political conditions that passed away before he did.

ENDOWMENT OF BUDDING GENIUS.

In the last number of the *Independent*, Mr. Upton Sinclair gives the results of an inquiry conducted among fifty distinguished American and English writers concerning the desirability and feasibility of establishing a prize fund for the encouragement of commercially unsuccessful young writers. In each of three classes, poetry, fiction, and "prose writing of an inspirational character," there should be one one-thousand-dollar prize and two five-hundred-dollar prizes for a period of three years, the awards to be made by a board of three judges made up of men who "have produced vital work themselves," and have shown themselves able critics of the work of others. To speak of the "results" of Mr. Sinclair's canvass is somewhat misleading, since only sixteen out of the fifty men consulted have gone to the trouble of expressing their opinion. Two of the sixteen replies are reu-

tral, six are in favor of the plan, and eight are against it. If we count by weight of authority as well as by mere number, the balance goes heavily against Mr. Sinclair's project. The best-known names among those who have pronounced in favor of the plan are Bliss Carman, Edwin Markham, Stewart Edward White, and Charles Edward Russell. Voting in the negative are John Bigelow, Henry van Dyke, William James, Henry James, Jack London, Eden Phillpotts, H. G. Wells, and William De Morgan.

If we take into account the writers' intensity of belief, the balance sways still more heavily against the plan. Those who condemn it are very emphatic in their sentiments; those who favor it do so with hesitancy and qualification. Nearly everybody has his doubts whether a suitable board of judges can be found. Mr. Wells points out that if the object is to encourage work of a "new and path-breaking nature," that is just what a selecting jury never will be capable of. Such bodies "invariably become timid and narrow and seek refuge in practical, academic, and moral tests that invariably exclude the real men of genius." Again, Mr. Charles Edward Russell and Mr. Stewart Edward White would exclude fiction from the benefits of the scheme. Fiction is well rewarded now, and we have too much fiction as it is. This would leave poetry and "prose of an inspirational character," essays presumably; and in so doing would, we imagine, negative Mr. Sinclair's main intention. For it is undeniable that the "new, path-breaking" work in literature of to-day is done by the fiction writer and his colleague, the dramatist. As for the poet and the essayist, they have nothing more to gain by our endowment than the meagre three years' sustenance it offers. For even if the prize bring with it recognition and success, these, to the poet and the essayist, can almost never mean material success. The two are in a business that, practically speaking, has never paid, and, if they are endowed at all, they should be permanently endowed.

The geographical division-line of opinion is not the least interesting characteristic of the *Independent's* symposium. Of the six men in favor of the endowment plan, five are Americans. Of the eight men opposed to it, only four are Americans. Probably the fact that

the originator of the project is also an American writer may have had something to do with the result. Yet the odd fact persists that in this land of unrivalled opportunity, of periodicals circulating by the million and paying ten cents the word, the need of an artificial fostering of literature should be so acutely felt; whereas in England, with its appreciably lower standard of living, England where authors do not inhabit rural palaces or own a "string" of motor-cars, the author feels no such need of help from the outside. Mr. Phillpotts, in negating the entire project, wonders why it should have ever originated on our side of the Atlantic:

An original man has a better chance to be heard in your country than in mine, because your magazine literature is alive and alert and fairly ready to welcome a new thing. It is not entirely under the thumb of religion, or in terror of public opinion, or hat off to the young person's parents. Here, these forces rule, because they represent the money, and an artist who lives by writing can only boil the necessary pot with discomfort. No; your budding genius is in better case than ours; you are going on all right, save for a stupid petticoat prudery in sexual matters; while for us, what we want is certainly not prizes for unrecognized merit in our writers, but an effort toward more merit in the readers. We and they alike wallow in the mean sties that our journals provide. We cannot get ourselves to them, because magazine proprietors will not suffer us to do so. We must appear before them in the moth-eaten garments that they know.

There is a good measure of truth in what Mr. Phillpotts says concerning the avidity of our magazines for what is new. Under that definition some very good literature row and then gets into our magazines.

And yet in Mr. Phillpotts's statement is contained a strong argument in favor of the endowment scheme. A prize fund in itself would be such a novel institution that it could not but appeal to the magazine editor and the publisher. It may be that a board of jurors would function very imperfectly and that an annual distribution of a bare six thousand dollars would be but a drop in the unfilled literary bucket. The gain would be in the fact that such an institution did exist and did operate in some manner or other. It might not discover many great American poets and essayists—although Mr. Sinclair hopes for a Chatterton or a Keats—but it would make the patronage of poets and essayists of sufficient advertising value to work a change of heart in the magazine

editor. Just as a single year of the New Theatre has unmistakably set the commercial managers to thinking of stock companies, répertoires, and revivals, a substantial laurel for poetry and inspired prose might tend to make those branches of literature respectable. Tremendously successful they will never be in a monetary sense, but to the hard-up young writer we imagine that every little would count.

A DUTY OF PARENTS.

The fortune which was left a few weeks back to a beloved son of eight, on condition that he should follow a minute programme of education and conduct, caused many at the time to speculate on its size, and to wonder whether the game was really worth the candle. Those with a bias for the dramatic naturally suspected a hoax, and mentally tucked away a chuckle against the coming climax. Doubtless they will feel cheated at the premature revelation, made a day or two ago, that they were virtually right, that the fortune amounts to almost nothing. But many others will sigh with relief to think that the boy, now that there's "nothing in it," is probably to be spared the huge ordeal which his father prescribed, and will dismiss the case from their minds as being merely eccentric and, therefore, uninteresting.

There is a theatric exaggeration in the case, no doubt, yet underlying it is a problem so important and so typical of any age that it prompts serious thought. The problem is: To what extent may a parent be to his children the divinity that shapes their ends? It is the old, old question. Petrarch's father was determined that his son should become a lawyer, and coming upon him reading poetry tried to destroy his precious library. Boccaccio believed himself so thoroughly to be a poet that he has the fact recounted on his tombstone, but was forced to study law, and ended a first-rate story-teller. Incidentally, it may be remarked that compulsory law has committed a greater number to the Hall of Fame than all the other professions put together. And, in general, parental authority, thus exerted, has turned out to be quite as much of a spur as a curb. Milton, we suspect, would scarcely have done so well if he had not been flying in the face of his father's wishes.

Now, we are not in reality poking fun

at the insight of parents. On the contrary, our brief is really on the side of more planning by parents. For the lack of it, the situation in America has become serious. Of the two classes, the wealthy and the poor, wealthy sons with every opportunity go to college unburdened by even the precepts of Polonius, and are expected to emerge cultured gentlemen of genuine ability. It is the rare exception, among this class, to meet a student, as one might do frequently abroad, whose family traditions or wishes are leading him in the direction of medicine or scholarship or politics. As a result, these "rich parasites," through no real fault of their own, drift about from course to course listlessly, often contemptuously—having neither curb to chafe under nor spur to urge them on. There is no plan of life imposed upon them from without or from within to give their thoughts coherence; and the vaudeville theatre is their chief thought-producer. Yet we wonder how it is that so few of these fellows have any real mental fabric, or are able to talk in a sustained way on any subject whatsoever for more than fifteen minutes running! The actual condition is seen clearly by the contrast of an Englishman of wealth, attending one of our large Eastern universities, who announced on one occasion that his father, the governor, had brought home a new book of essays and that they were having some great discussions over it. For one reason or another, and we believe it is due partly to this sort of supervision, the well-to-do graduate of Oxford or Cambridge has more ideas and is a better talker than the corresponding type in this country.

But what shall we say of our students of only moderate or even slender means? Here the situation is brighter, though through no fault of the parents. Indeed, it is our boast that men of this class are qualified to carve for themselves; that even in college they are learning to pick and choose what is best for them out of the great mass of conflicting facts and tendencies which we call life. This they are attempting to do beyond question, and the spectacle is not uncommon of a freshman believing that he knows just what he is going to be and just what courses will best serve his purpose. Yet few freshmen, in the existing conditions, are capable of assuming such responsibilities.

's things are in our highly specialized systems, courses may be found leading to virtually any position whatsoever, either in the professional or the business world—a state of things which has been hastened by the influence of special, technical schools. With such a distraction of courses, how can a freshman or sophomore or a junior, even, know what he ought to do? Plenty of educators have, of course, seen the difficulty, and some of them are attempting to remedy it. It was this undoubtedly that turned President Lowell of Harvard into a reactionary, with the idea of not allowing any boy, from a false notion of his own capabilities, to pass by the recognized elements of knowledge in the broadest sense.

This is a step in the right direction, but it can never replace the idealism which should properly issue from the home and gain strength and direction in college. Idealism, unless fortified, stands very little show of surviving the specialization of college. Indeed, we recall that one of our most distinguished professors recently left for a year abroad with the curse on his lips that there was no longer any idealism in —, his college town. In behalf of these earnest students much should be done to win back for them the opportunity, possessed by students of old, to dream dreams and to see visions, instead of allowing them to become, before their time, little old men, fighting blindly for recognition. This assistance, we believe, must come first of all from the wisdom of parents, which should give the boy serious purpose, to be sure, and yet at the same time a large enough glimpse of the big realities to make him see the advantage of care-free speculation on other topics than those for which he feels particular interest. Such chance rummaging has in more than one instance in the past started a boy on the way from mediocrity to genuine achievement.

TWO BOOKS ABOUT THE SOUTH.

[A Southern View.]

A Harvard professor, of acknowledged abolitionist descent and traditions and sympathies, and a London man of letters, hitherto better known for his interest in the drama than in race questions or other themes in politics and sociology, are the two latest contributors to the Southern question.* Neither, per-

haps, is quite the sort of person to whom one would, at first thought, be inclined to look for either first-hand information or intimate concern about the life of our Southern States. But Mr. Archer is, he tells us, the son of a California "Forty-Niner"; and for all his identification with London and with letters he is clearly of that strain of Englishmen to which the waste places and the lesser tribes have given world-wide occupation. As to Professor Hart, he has evidently always felt that interest in the South, even responsibility for the South, is a part of the abolitionist inheritance. The abolitionist bias is, I feel, perceptible throughout, but it is also quite plain that Mr. Hart is constantly making a sincere and commendable effort to deal with the Southern people sympathetically—to employ, as the phrase is, "the sympathetic method." Not content with mere visits to the South, he has traversed the whole region. So far as was practicable, he has not merely travelled in the South, but gone and lived in the South. If, on the whole, he has not quite succeeded in the endeavor to be sympathetic, it is not because he has not made that endeavor honestly and persistently. It is rather because his temperament and cast of mind, and his habitual intellectual method, as well as his abolitionist traditions and antecedents, have made the sympathetic method for him peculiarly difficult.

On this point a sentence in his introduction is probably more significant than he himself quite understood when he wrote it. Two principles, he is declaring, must be observed in such a work as he is attempting. The second is impartiality—freedom from animus. "The first is that no statement of fact be made without a basis in printed material, written memoranda, or personal memory of the testimony of people believed to speak the truth." That, we take it, is essentially the declaration of faith of what may be called the documentary school of historical and political science. Limited as it is here to mere matters of fact, it is hard to assail, but its adherents do not so limit it. They extend it until it becomes a circumscription on all their mental processes. They make of it a rule which, if rigidly followed, will always insure accuracy in particulars, but which, we are almost persuaded to say, can never produce truth in the general view and impression: certainly, there can be no assurance that it will result in a truthful general view or impression. Scrutinized closely, it is a principle which ties the mind down rather than sets it free. Even in pure science, it is hardly true

Hart, Ph.D., etc., Professor of History, Harvard University. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50 net.

"Through Afro-America: an English Reading of the Race Problem," by William Archer. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$3 net.

that our advance is solely by the mere adding of one carefully verified fact to another; and in dealing with so fluid a thing as society in any of its forms the limitations of that method are very great. That is not the way we penetrate to the essential quality and genius of any civilization. Facts, of course, one must have, facts innumerable and of infinite variety, and one's mind must be fairly soaked in them, before one is ready to attempt such a portrait and interpretation of any society as De Tocqueville, let us say, made in his "Democracy in America," or Tacitus in his "Germania." But in drawing the portrait the hand must be free; in bodying forth the interpretation the mind must be not enslaved but enfranchised by its knowledge. In such high inquiries the mind will often, in fact, dart through or over or beyond the mere specific facts straight to its most priceless insights and generalizations. To insist upon the other and more pedestrian procedure is to deny to such studies powers which are in truth quite as applicable to them as to the study of individual human nature. It is as if one held that the only true acquaintance with individual men is by categories of deeds done and words spoken and qualities displayed. It is as if one said that the only true painting is mosaics.

The criticism is not easy to put clearly or to shade fairly. To make it at all may at once do a certain injustice to Professor Hart's book, which is by no means all facts, and is even not entirely without untrammelled leapings after the heart of his subject; but perhaps a passage from the much slighter and less thoroughgoing work of Mr. Archer will serve both to make the criticism clearer and to indicate why it is just. In the matter of thoroughness, indeed, the two books are not to be compared. Mr. Archer made but a hasty tour of but a part of the South. In method and manner, and doubtless in aim also, his inquiry and report were distinctly journalistic. Mr. Hart, on the other hand, has neglected hardly any phase or aspect of Southern life which one would expect to see treated in such a book as he has written. Mr. Archer's contribution to our mere information concerning the South is, accordingly, negligible, whereas Mr. Hart's is substantial. Yet here in Mr. Archer's book is a passage which for penetration, for true interpretative value, is hardly matched by anything one will find in all Mr. Hart has written. Mr. Archer has been describing his visits to a number of homes of prosperous negroes in a Southern city. He tells us that what he saw of them was modern and clean, with a tendency to "plush," and frequently not unlike what one might see in a certain class of English suburban residences. But he goes on:

What troubled me throughout my domiciliary visits was the sense that (with one

*"The Southern South," by Albert Bushnell

or two exceptions) these homes were not homes at all. I do not doubt that each roof sheltered a home; but I do not believe that the prim parlors I saw had any essential connection with it. They were no more homelike than the shop window rooms of the up-to-date upholsterer. If they were lived in at all, it was from a sense of duty, a self-conscious effort after a life of refinement. They were, in short, entirely imitative and mechanical tributes to the American ideal of the prosperous, cultivated home. I could find in them no real expression of the individuality of their inhabitants.

A remark of my guide on one of these expeditions summed up a phase of culture as I saw it. "We have a little whist club in our set," he said. "We meet to play once a month. But the best part of it is the good dinner at the end of the season."

The whist club, so frankly characterized, guided me to the word I had been searching for in the back of my mind through all these experiences. It was the word "Veneer."

Here, it seems to me, is an instance of a kind of insight into the true nature of the difficulty of the Southern situation which Mr. Hart's method does not yield. Mr. Hart supplies us with much material for forming a judgment about the negroes—their character as a race, their moral quality and economic efficiency, and the stage of development at which they are arrived. He also expresses his own judgments clearly enough. He makes, it is quite plain, a strong effort to keep down his natural impulse to write as their defender and champion. There is also a like self-restraint in what he has to say about the Southerners—except, perhaps, when he finds that he can praise them. But in dealing with both races the form his caution takes is adherence to the verified fact, the attested instance; and it is precisely that caution, that self-hampering, which, while it keeps his work from being anywhere valueless, keeps it also from having anywhere the highest kind of value it might have.

What, however, after all, have these two investigators to tell us of the South to-day, and of the present state of its "problem"? Do they mainly agree, or differ widely, in their impressions? Does one rise from reading them encouraged and hopeful, or baffled and depressed? What, in a word, is their actual contribution?

It is not to be summarized in a word—not, perhaps, to be summarized at all. Mr. Archer's work is, as I have said, not thoroughgoing, but light; hardly, in fact, more than a series of first impressions of parts of the field. A collation of views is therefore impracticable; but one is struck with the amount of agreement between the two writers, rather than the extent of their differences, on what are doubtless the main considerations, the main doubts and queries, about the South. Their agreement on one extremely important and long vio-

lently mooted point is particularly noteworthy. Neither of these two outsiders takes issue at all with the Southern contention that the negroes are, as compared with the whites among whom they dwell, an inferior race—not a merely delayed and backward and unfortunate race, but an inferior race in the sense that not only have they accomplished and attained less but that less may be expected of them.

That this is Mr. Archer's view appears from his constant tone and from countless indirect implications, such as the passage cited above, rather than from any single declaration. But Mr. Hart, perhaps because he has found the declaration hard to make, makes it distinctly, in set terms; and it accordingly becomes quite the most salient thing in his book. He ends his chapter on negro character with the positive sentence: "Race measured by race, the negro is inferior, and his past history in Africa and in America leads to the belief that he will remain inferior in race stamina and race achievement"; and he sets down among the "Postulates of the Problem," from which any solution or betterment must proceed, this proposition: "The South is divided between two races, one of which is distinctly inferior to the other, not only in what it now does, but in the potentialities of the future." He goes farther and adds this:

The lower race is so far behind, and so likely to lag indefinitely, that it is necessary for the welfare of the community that the two be kept separate; and this stern edict applies not only to the pure African race, but also to the two millions of mixed bloods, many of whom in aptitudes and habits of thought are practically white men.

These two convictions, so deliberately arrived at and unequivocally expressed by a man of Mr. Hart's antecedents and principles and leanings, are not merely striking and interesting. They have a practical importance. Northern opinion has always been a factor in the Southern situation, and Mr. Hart represents the kind of Northern opinion which has most constantly insisted on a hearing, even when it has not prevailed. What he says, therefore, may not unreasonably be taken as virtually marking the end in the North of that contention concerning the two races in the South and their mutual relations and obligations, which has been directly contrary to the almost universal Southern contention. To dismiss it makes for candor. There is, moreover, one distinct advantage to be gained by this particular candor on the part of the North. Let it become so general that Southerners will cease to suspect Northerners who concern themselves with the race problem of the design to disturb that which the whole white South has in this matter supremely willed, and the possibility is created of such a coöperation and mutual

trust between the North and South as we have never yet had. The criminalities and misunderstandings between the two sections which have darkened and embittered all our history, and still confuse our politics, will tend to disappear, so that the race question, while it will doubtless continue to be mainly the question of a section, will cease to be a sectional issue or controversy. In this regard, Mr. Hart has rendered a real service.

But to grant that the negro race is inferior, to grant that the two races must be kept separate socially, even to grant, as Mr. Hart also does quite explicitly, that any "general federal legislation" on the subject would be unwise—these concessions leave the essential difficulty of the situation untouched. They permit a calmer view of it, they bring us upon it less divided among ourselves, but it remains what it was—the hardest challenge in the world to all the noble forces that make for complete justice in modern societies.

Hopefulness can scarcely be said to prevail in either Mr. Hart's or Mr. Archer's view of it. Mr. Archer rejects entirely three of the four "solutions" of it which he discusses. These are, extinction of the blacks, amalgamation, and what he calls the "Atlanta Compromise"—the idea, namely, which Booker Washington expressed in the sentence: "In all things purely social we can be as separate as the five fingers, and yet one as the hand in all things essential to progress." The fourth "solution" Mr. Archer does indeed favor and recommend. But that "solution" is segregation—the setting up somewhere within our borders of a negro State, to which the mass of the blacks shall be transferred; and to most Americans, Mr. Hart included, that proposal seems quite as impracticable as the others seem to Mr. Archer.

Mr. Hart shows good sense in that he offers no "solution" at all. Although he still speaks of the "problem" and occasionally uses other language which is too complacent with our old habit of treating the Southern situation as if it were a sort of puzzle which might be "worked" if we could only find the trick of it, his concluding chapters are wise in that they are unsatisfying—in that they merely discuss remedies, alleviations, agencies of betterment, and disregard the panaceas. His judgment on the crucial question of the extent to which the negroes are rising is also conservative and probably very near right. He holds that perhaps a third or fourth of them are "getting ahead" materially, and that the proportion to which distinct moral and intellectual progress may be attributed is not larger; that the race as a whole is not improving so fast as the whites among whom they live, and that the South as a whole, although undoubtedly advancing, and in a far more hopeful state than ever before, still lags

behind the North in material and intellectual progress. To this last comparison he gives what seems a rather disproportionate amount of space and detail, perhaps in order to strengthen the appeal to Southerners, on the ground of sheer self-interest, for more sympathetic handling of the negroes. The main animus of the book displays itself in protests, which would be more effective if less sarcastic, against various injustices of the stronger toward the weaker race. One of these, I think, he exaggerates. His chapter on "Peonage" gives the impression that the usage still prevails quite widely; possibly he may have got that impression by failing to distinguish between peonage, properly so called, and less objectionable, though perhaps not really defensible, forms of control over negro laborers by white employers.

A word should be added concerning the many specific observations on the life of both races to-day which, as I have indicated, probably give the work its principal value. Nearly all are interesting, some illuminating, but some, I think, mistaken. I am particularly glad to see Mr. Hart doing justice to that neglected community, the Southern town. It has been too much overshadowed in literature by the plantation. He does not overpraise the good taste usually displayed in its public buildings and its residences. He is right in accounting Charleston much the most distinguished of Southern cities. He is again right in declaring that, notwithstanding the tradition to the contrary, Southern white people are far more democratic in their relations with one another than are Northern white people; yet equally right in holding that, as between whites and negroes—even between the best whites and the best negroes—there is less friendliness, and less mutual comprehension and sympathy, than ever before.

But on some things he is wrong. For instance, I think he has been misled concerning the treatment of negro children by their parents. Southern observation is to the effect that negro fathers and mothers do not lack affection for their offspring. That the young are not better cared for is oftener due to ignorance than to indifference or cruelty. He is wrong also in using the term "poor whites"—as nearly every Northern writer about the South does—as if it designated, or ever did designate, a clearly defined class. That error probably goes back to Cairnes's "Slave Power." The term is not used in the South, and the Northern use of it is misleading. I think he also somewhat misinterprets the feeling of the South concerning "social equality," particularly as it was manifested over the episode of President Roosevelt's having Principal Washington to dinner; and I think he again goes astray in dealing with the darkest

and most unpleasant of all the aspects of the race question. But these difficult topics cannot be discussed to edification without more space and freedom than is here available.

WILLIAM GARROTT BROWN.

NEWS FOR BIBLIOPHILES.

Volume IV of "Papers" of the Bibliographical Society of America has just been distributed to members. This volume, of which three hundred copies have been printed, contains the addresses delivered at the tenth meeting at Bretton Woods on July 3, 1909, and the eleventh meeting in this city December 31 last. Some of the titles are: "Some Bibliographical Puzzles in Elizabethan Quartos," by Prof. George P. Baker of Harvard; "English Dictionaries Before Webster," by Dr. Percy W. Long; "On Calendaring Manuscripts," by Worthington Chauncey Ford; and "The Manuscript Collections of the American Antiquarian Society," by Dr. Charles Henry Lincoln.

At Sotheby's sale of July 2 and 22, Bishop Gott's four Shakespeare folios sold as follows: the First Folio (1623), a small copy, one corner of title in facsimile and some other leaves mended, £1,800; the Second Folio, 1632, some leaves extended, £210; the Third Folio, first issue (1663), but with the additional leaves containing the seven plays inserted, no portrait on title, the space for it being blank, £870; the Fourth Folio (1685), a good copy throughout, £76, or a total of £2,956 for the set. This is the set which, when offered at Sotheby's in March, 1908, was "bought in" by the owners at £3,850. A year before (in 1907) the same set had been priced in Sotheby & Co.'s catalogue at £7,000.

The following are a few other prices paid at the same sale: Shakespeare's "Poems" (1640), portrait cut close and inlaid, £106; Smith's "Generall Historie of Virginia" (1624), with all the maps, but a poor copy, £48; the "Hypnerotomachia Poliphili" (1599), first edition, a fine copy, £145; and a manuscript Book of Hours on vellum of English execution, end of fifteenth or first of sixteenth century, £530.

The set of the Four Folios brought together by the late John Caldwell of Pittsburgh has been acquired by Dodd & Livingston. The First Folio is the Galsford copy, and is in an old red morocco binding. The leaf of Ben Jonson's verses preceding the title-page is in facsimile, and some blank portions of the title and two or three other preliminary leaves have been restored, but the copy is otherwise sound and good. The Second Folio, the Allot issue (1632), the usual title with "Copies," is in old sheep binding and uncanceled. The leaf of verses was placed before the Dedication by the binder, and so is unusually clean and crisp. The Third Folio is the most remarkable volume of the set. It is the first issue (1663), with imprint "Printed by Philip Chetwinde," but has the Droeshout portrait printed in the space left for it. This space in most copies (as in the Gott copy described above) is blank. The Caldwell copy does not contain the additional plays—of course they did not appear with this issue. The

"Verses" and title are rudely inlaid, but no letter is wanting, and the book is otherwise probably one of the cleanest and best preserved copies extant. A copy of the Third Folio with the 1663 title (with portrait), and with the 1664 title, and the additional plays sold at Sotheby's in June, 1907, for £1,550, was purchased, it is understood, for Marsden J. Perry of Providence. It is curious that the E. D. Church collection of Shakespeare Folios (the most nearly complete in any library anywhere) does not contain a Third Folio, 1663 issue, with the portrait, his copy of this issue (from the Earl of Aylesford's collection) having the blank space as usual, though it contains also the reprinted 1664 title, with accompanying leaf of portrait with verses below.

The Church collection of the Shakespeare Folios consists of eleven volumes, every one perfect, and comprises:

The First Folio (1623). A large and fine copy.

The Second Folio (1632). Five examples showing variations in the title-page:

(1.) With imprint "Tho. Cotes for Robert Allot," with the last word spelled "Coppies" in the line "Published according to the true Originall Coppies."

(2.) With imprint "Tho. Cotes for William Aspley."

(3.) With imprint "Tho. Cotes for Richard Meighen."

(4.) With imprint "Tho. Cotes for John Smethwicke."

(5.) With imprint "Tho. Cotes for Richard Hawkins."

The Third Folio (1663-64). Two examples:

(1.) With imprint "Printed for Philip Chetwinde, 1663." With blank space on title and with 1664 title inserted.

(2.) With imprint "Printed for P. C., 1664."

The Fourth Folio (1685). Three examples:

(1.) With imprint "Printed for H. Herringman, and are to be sold by Joseph Knight and Franklin Saunders."

(2.) With imprint "Printed for H. Herringman, E. Brewster, R. Chiswell, and R. Bentley."

(3.) With imprint "Printed for H. Herringman, E. Brewster, and R. Bentley."

Neither the British Museum nor the Bodleian possesses such an extended series of variations. The Bodleian has Malone's copy of the First Folio, with the portrait in its earliest state (without the shadow of the hair on the collar), and one of the four First Folios in the British Museum has the fourth line reading "Histories and" instead of the ordinary "Histories &." The First Folio with the date 1622 instead of 1623, described by Lowndes and other early writers, is now universally admitted to be merely a case of pen-and-ink alteration. It is in the Lenox Library.

Several other slight variations of the title of the Second Folio are recorded. Of the books printed for Robert Allot the Church specimen, the "Coppies" issue, is probably the earliest. The imprint of this issue has "are to be sold at his shop at the sign of the blacke Beare in Pauls Church-yard." In some copies with the second title-page reading "Copjes," "Blacke Beare" has an upper-case initial for each word. In some other specimens the three words "at his shop" are omitted. One of the Lenox copies has a unique title-page with "Copjes" and "blacke," but with a misprint, "accodring" for "according," and "Impression" instead of "Jmpression."

The companion leaf of the title-page A5,

"Upon the Effigies," was also reset, examples with "Coppies" having the earlier form with "Poet W. Shakespeare," in line 13. In the reprinted leaf this line has "Poet, VV. Shakespeare."

In the case of the Fourth Folio, also, the types of the title-page were twice set, the earlier form having the imprint "are to be sold by Joseph Knight and Francis Saunders." Several signatures in the body of the book were also twice set, as is shown by numerous typographical variations.

Correspondence.

POETRY AND PREPARATORY SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: A recent reading of some 500 English papers for the College Entrance Board has left one conviction, among many confused and sometimes melancholy reflections. This is the belief that the so-called classic poetry of the eighteenth century has particular value for preparatory school work in English literature.

Whatever else the teacher of college English may desire in his freshman student, he hopes, and should expect, to find the power to get the full denotation of the words in a line of verse, and a reasonable proportion of their connotation. He hopes and expects to find in him the resultant ability to grasp all thought of the writer which can be supposed to come within his mental range. This desire is surely not extravagant, provided that one asks for a full comprehension of such a passage as:

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay,

rather than:

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day
To the last syllable of recorded time;
And all our yesterdays have lighted fools
The way to dusty death.

But it is not always, or often, realized, as those who give themselves the pain of testing their classes know.

It is not often realized, because before the thought will spring entire from a group of words the boy must be taught to get the precise meaning of each word and the significance of the common allusions; must learn to assemble the whole into the thought which the poet wished to convey. Under the most excellent of conditions this is difficult, under bad conditions it is drudgery.

The best poetry of the eighteenth century should have a very great value for just this work. The verse of Pope, Gray, and Goldsmith is clear, logical, precise. It lacks the highest imagination, but it gains in clarity and precision in measure as it has few profundities, few elusive perceptions of the unknowable, and no romantic and ineffable longings to express. Furthermore, the English language reaches, in these poems, its height of craftsmanship; words are used with consummate skill, and with all the power they can assume and still remain expressive of the normal man, who is content to take the world at its face value. And if this poetry is without the final touch of imagination, nevertheless it possesses to a supreme degree perfection of form and perfect adjustment of means

to ends. There is the slight complexity of expression, strangeness of vocabulary, richness of allusion, which must go with a meaning more searching than prose conveys; and this provides a shell upon which young teeth may be sharpened, with the assurance that a kernel will be found inside. But thought and expression are in most cases thoroughly intelligible to a boy in his teens. Take "Macbeth" when you wish to train a boy to get all the thought from a sentence, and who will guarantee that more than the general meaning of a passage, with a gloss of modern words for the hard ones of the text, will be the result? Take "The Deserted Village" for this particular branch of his training, and you will find dictation that he can know through and through without excursions into historical grammar or obsolete vocabularies, and which, once known, will be as a path to that bridge between mere word-knowledge and genuine comprehension which young students find so hard to cross.

I am well aware that in this argument I have left a flank unprotected. Let me quickly assert that I do not for an instant propose that we shall give no food for the imagination in our schools, that we shall cut out Coleridge, Tennyson, or Shakespeare. By no means. I contend merely that for the large and important part of a literary training which involves a perfect comprehension of the medium of expression we should chiefly employ this poetry of the eighteenth century. Let the teacher use his tools intelligently. Let him teach Shakespeare and Tennyson for values which do not have to be enlarged upon here. Let him do the thorough work which must somewhere be done in words, allusions, collocation, and the complete comprehension of thought, with literature in which neither thought nor language is beyond the grasp of the student.

The suggestion I have outlined above is theoretical in form, but practical in origin. It comes from the entrance papers of the students themselves. A question upon the meaning of a passage in "The Deserted Village" brought forth answers which showed an especially satisfactory knowledge of that text. Questions requiring a statement of methods of study, or reasons for liking a poem, elicited responses which went far toward proving that a minute study of poetry of this eighteenth-century variety gave the desired results without killing interest in the poem.

A little Pope, Goldsmith, and Gray, with scattering poems from other eighteenth-century authors, is already in the entrance requirements for English A. Other poems could, perhaps, be added with advantage in both A. and B. But I am content to propose that more extensive and especially more particular use be made of that which the examiners have already given us.

HENRY SEIDEL CANBY.

Yale University, July 20.

REBELLION OR CIVIL WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In the review of George Cary Eggleston's "The Confederate War," in the *Nation* of June 30, your reviewer says:

While for legal purposes the struggle is perhaps best described as a rebellion, it was a rebellion of so large and fundamental a sort as to elevate the contest to the plane

of a public war, and give to it the character of a war for independence.

The legal status of the Southern States was established many years ago by the Supreme Court in its decisions in the prize cases, so that "for legal purposes" the struggle was, according to the court, a civil war. That is, it was a civil war if we accept the view of those who contended that the States were never out of the Union, or of Alexander H. Stephens, who called it "the war between the States." For those who considered that they were out of the Union, it was a war with a foreign power, the Confederate States of America, or, as Mr. Eggleston terms it, "the Confederate War," just as the war with Spain was called the "Spanish War."

The government at Washington fixed the status of the war in its inception when it proclaimed a blockade of the Southern ports. Although Mr. Seward objected to recognizing the belligerency of the Confederacy, yet when the blockade was proclaimed and the foreign representatives inquired on what ground, he was compelled to reply that it was on the ground of belligerency. Their reply was that he could not recognize belligerency at sea and refuse it to land operations. His position was, of course, untenable.

That the Southern States were recognized as belligerents in the full sense by the Washington government is evident from the fact that there was an exchange of prisoners all during the war, captured troops were paroled—a whole army of them, after the fall of Vicksburg—and at the conclusion of the war there were no trials for treason or rebellion. It is a rather fantastic use of the term "rebellion" to apply it to a war with a people who, for four years, maintained a representative government in complete administration, with its President, its Congress, its Legislatures, and its courts, as well as its diplomatic agents abroad. I imagine the term is used low rather from ignorance or prejudice or for purposes of invective—even for that it is getting a little stale.

ROBERT L. PRESTON.

Kittery Point, Me., July 16.

BOOKS AS TOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In the record of the proceedings of the American Library Association in the *Nation* of July 21, reference is made to the address delivered by Prof. Charles Hubbard Judd of the University of Chicago School of Education, on "The Library and the School." The professor said he wished the present study hours in the class-room could be changed to library hours when pupils, under the guidance of a school librarian with a wide knowledge of books, could be led away from the thralldom of text-books and could learn to use books as tools. What Professor Judd has here called attention to is precisely what many others interested in the proper and full development of the free public library system in this country have felt was needed to make our libraries of more practical use to everybody, and particularly to those who carry on the work of the world. Somehow, in spite of all the attention given to technical detail in the management of public libraries—or perhaps because of it—those who should make daily use of the

books in these institutions do not do so. The library as a workshop does not appeal to those men and women who might make the most of its advantages. In few schools are books handled as tools, and our librarians generally have not yet awakened to the great possibilities that lie within their reach. Perhaps this explains the curious lack of liberality on the part of the municipal authorities in too many sections of the country toward the local library. They do not think it pays.

In our big business houses, both wholesale and retail, we see that those in charge of them have gradually revolutionized the methods of the past in dealing with the public. Business men—and men of as true genius as is to be found in literature and art—have educated the people to a different system of trading, enabling them to buy a better article for less money and on fairer terms than were ever dreamed of by the merchant of the past. There are those who believe the same revolution will yet be worked out in the library world, when men of sufficient imagination and executive ability take hold of this institution and develop it in the big way that has marked the growth of American commercial life.

JAMES C. MOFFET.

Louisville, Ky., July 18.

WHISTLER'S BIOGRAPHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The letter which you published from Mr. Arthur Studd (*Nation*, July 7) is misleading. Whistler, in his lifetime, authorized us to write his biography and, when, later, we were dragged into the law courts by Whistler's executrix, this was completely proven and the authorization was upheld on every point by the British High Court of Chancery. The Metropolitan Museum, in the Introduction to its Catalogue of the Whistler Exhibition, states the facts correctly. Mr. Studd's letter is an endeavor to misrepresent them to your readers.

JOSEPH PENNELL,

ELIZABETH ROBINS PENNELL.

London, July 21.

Literature.

McMASTER'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

A History of the People of the United States, from the Revolution to the Civil War. Vol. VII. By John Bach McMaster. New York: Appleton. \$2.50 net.

Two subjects of high interest virtually fill the seventh volume of Professor McMaster's "History," the social situation of the country in 1840 and the war with Mexico. Exactly ten years, 1841-1850, are covered in the narrative, and those ten years formed a turning point in the nation's history. The slave power exerted its greatest force of aggression, and seemed to have attained its desire; but in so doing it raised influences that in the end were to conquer by overthrowing that power, and wiping slavery from the land.

The account of the measures leading up to the war with Mexico is admirably told, and gains much by the use of the rich manuscript sources that have come within the reach of the student in recent years. The story is retold with greater detail, and the relations of the leading actors in that political struggle are not a little changed by the new material. The main lines remain as they were, and there is nothing that would alter the generally accepted view of the justice or injustice of the war, and the interested motives of Polk for beginning it. Jackson unwittingly allowed himself to be used as a cover for the annexationists, and on the plea of military necessity came out positively for annexation; in so doing he defeated the Presidential hopes of Van Buren. A little coterie of Southern statesmen succeeded in overthrowing the plans of one of the shrewdest political managers of the day, one supported by all the weight and prestige of the idol of the Democratic party. Not only did they defeat him in a convention that was intended to meet, and as a matter of form nominate him, but they reduced him to an impotence so great that he could not so much as command the nomination of the member of the Cabinet from his own state. Mr. McMaster might have touched upon the exclusion of Van Buren from Polk's confidence, and the very tardy and not entirely sincere peace offering which was made to the ex-President in the form of the English mission. It is unfortunate also that the diplomatic correspondence of the Texan republic was not published in time for use, as there is much in it to modify general statements on the position of Texas and its true relations with European Powers, on which Jackson so largely based his conclusions.

Polk regarded his election as a mandate for annexation, but found that action had already been taken by Tyler looking towards the admission of Texas into the union under a resolution of Congress. Here again some recently published letters of Polk add something to the case as stated by McMaster. Tyler had sent Donelson to Texas to induce her to give up her independence and become one of the United States, electing to act under a resolution passed by the House, and not under another of the Senate. Although the campaign had been fought on the question of annexation, Polk reached Washington and took the oath of office without having come to a decision under which resolution he should act. Having learned what Tyler had done in the matter, he was content to send a messenger to Mexico, but matters had then gone too far for such treatment. Out of Polk's attitude or hesitation on March 4, grew a controversy which he felt keenly, as it involved the charge that he had given pledges that were unwarranted before

taking office. He had no opinion at the time—certainly a singular position for the Executive at such a crisis.

On the course of negotiation, propositions, and hostilities Mr. McMaster's chapters are crowded with interesting detail, sometimes so full as to be a little confusing. He brings out with admirable force the fact that when war did come, the people were not confused by any moral questions over the rights of Mexico or the extension of the slave power. They took their cue from Polk's message, and thought only of the "aggravated and multiplied wrongs to which our country has been subjected by Mexico during a long series of years." The papers dwelt much upon the faithlessness, falsehood, and insolence of Mexico, and on her refusal to pay claims or negotiate upon the subjects in dispute. From that it was a simple step to assert that Mexico had invaded American territory, and, as the war proceeded in favor of the American arms, to increase the demands for territory and compensation, until it seemed as if no moral issue could possibly have been involved. After peace came the rise of the free soil party, the agency for once more recalling the people to certain dangerous aspects of national tendencies.

The Oregon question and the Clayton-Bulwer treaty were also events of this time, and are treated with great fullness. In seeking to show what opinions the people held on those political questions, Mr. McMaster gives a summary of many newspaper articles, taken from different parts of the country. The result is confusing, because there is no standard for measuring the influence of those respective journals. It is the same with the often long summaries of Congressional speeches. Indeed, it is a characteristic of all of McMaster's volumes that he remains impersonal. The so-called leaders seem to be mere figureheads, convenient for an occasional appearance and utterance, but without life and vitality. It would be difficult to gain any idea from these pages of the manner of man Polk, Van Buren, or Taylor was. No attempt at characterizing is made, and no opinion is given by the author upon the careers of these men. The reader would suppose from the account given on p. 505 that Adams had never been of moment in the nation's history.

While political narration loses by this absence of personality, the description of the moral and social condition of the country gains. Here Mr. McMaster is at his best, and the curious and readable information drawn from many sources, from the very unreliable census of the day to the political philosopher, makes these volumes a veritable treasure-house of good things. The visiting foreigners naturally supply a good part of the more definite pictures, for

they had greater skill in presentation and were more impressed by the novelities. As a whole, they do not seem to have been unjust, or to have departed far from the truth. Even as Mr. McMaster pictures them, the modes of travel and of entertainment were exasperating to any who were acquainted with a certain convenience. A journey from Mobile to the Atlantic seaboard required much endurance, while west of the Mississippi the element of tragedy was ever present. The descriptions of cities like Boston and New Orleans show how far the country had advanced since the War of 1812, and the social movements, like the study of Fourierism, the crusade of Dorothea Dix, and the rise of libraries, are extremely suggestive of the workings of moral forces as yet crudely seeking for an outlet. These chapters are good reminders to the reader of the beginnings of tendencies that have become general, and an essential part of the progress of knowledge. For these alone this history deserves high praise.

CURRENT FICTION.

Morning Star. By H. Rider Haggard. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

It must be said, with all due sadness, that if it were not for the name upon the title-page of this romance, one would incline to dispose of it in short order as a mediocre performance. But for anything by the author of those gratefully recalled treasures of a vanished boyhood, "King Solomon's Mines" and "She," one naturally has a second glance. To the youthful mind, the present story will no doubt possess its merits. It has the spooky quality peculiar to Mr. Haggard's best romances; and it has enough of mere adventure to appease the juvenile thirst for action. To the ear of middle age it all rings a little thin. The heroine is but another of those miraculous females of whom "She" was the great original. Neter-Tua, "Morning Star of Amen," is of course a Queen; royalty is a fundamental virtue of Mr. Haggard's heroines. Her realm chances to be Old Egypt. She is heir of a usurping dynasty. The older line is represented in the flesh by a young Rames, a mere soldier in the royal army, but foster-brother and beloved of Neter-Tua. The author's task is obviously to seat the pair together, after a proper series of vicissitudes, upon the double throne. The chief adversary is one Prince Abi, uncle to Neter-Tua, and himself aspirant to the throne. He is a very bad man indeed, and only gets his deserts. He brings about the death of the Pharaoh, Neter-Tua's father, and, having made the beautiful princess his prisoner, gives her choice between marriage to himself and starvation. She makes the heroic choice, and seems in a fair way

to pay the penalty, when it suddenly appears that she is not daughter of the great god Amen for nothing. Supernatural presences supply her board, and presently whisk her away altogether beyond the power of wicked old Abi. Remains behind in her dungeon an avenger in the form of her "Ka," or double, which assumes the part of willing bride to Abi, and shortly brings him to confusion. Meantime the real, or bodily, Neter-Tua wanders upon the track of young Rames, and it is not hard to imagine the upshot of the whole affair. It is a little surprising to find that the veteran romancer is as much given to mingling highflown archaisms and modern colloquialisms in his dialogues as the majority of his successors in the esteem of the romance-reading public.

Anne of Tréboul. By Marie Louise Goetchius. New York: The Century Co.

The besotted self-sacrifice is one of the subjects with which novel readers have ample chance to lose patience. When the father of Anne's unborn child besought her to marry him, when mother and curé added their entreaties, there is pitiful lack of pretext for Anne's making martyrs of herself and family. The knowledge that Yvon loved Aimée was the excuse she offered, but in the face of facts and of her acute maternal instinct the mistake was wholly unnatural, and makes of the story a vain show. The Breton coast, the traditions of the fisher-folk in their work, their play, their dangers, their penances, are not without the familiar Breton picturesqueness. No story of the sea by one who knows the sea can be entirely uninteresting. But the strained and motiveless motive is enwrapped in so much verbiage of an awkwardly Gallic English that the manner does not redeem the matter. What is meant to be a pathetic-tragico-idyl is in fact a bit of rococo sentiment overloaded with nondescript language.

The Godparents. By Grace Sartwell Mason. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co.

A very pleasant little story; slight of its kind, but excellent in that kind. It has been recently declared that the reign of the short story is nearing its end: that the new form of fiction is to be neither the tale nor the extended novel, but the three-part story—a story, that is, of such length and quality as to enable it to appear in three consecutive numbers of a popular magazine. "The Godparents," though we do not know that it has found that form of publication, appears to be of about the right length and type to fit this new measure. It is rather an expanded short story than a condensed novel. Some ten years before the story opens, two young people have rather carelessly stood godfather and godmother to the child of a friend. The

friend has died, and the boy is growing up neglected and unruly. He is nominally in the care of his grandmother, but she has not long to live, and, like the boy, is under the virtual rule of a designing housekeeper. Almost on her death-bed, she summons the godparents to do their duty by the boy. The man gives up his work, and fairly browbeats the woman into giving up her pleasure, in order that the boy's life may be saved. Needless to say, the godparents are both unmarried, and destined to be brought together on the field of duty. To tell the truth, the author herself is so much interested in their progressive philandering as to find difficulty in keeping the boy in the foreground. To begin with, he does not seem to be in such a fatally bad way. He refuses to have anything to do with the reforming pair, so that the ease of their task may not part them. He takes to the woods so that they may pursue him and carry on their acquaintance among the romantic surroundings of the camp and the trail. He becomes amenable just as soon as it is desirable to wind up the whole episode. But let us not bruise the butterfly, which is, as we have said, a pretty example of its species.

A Disciple of Chance. By Sara Dean. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

"Travers" may be recalled as a story laid in San Francisco at the time of the earthquake—a story in some ways crude, but with a vigor belonging to its direct conception of a modern action in a modern scene. We half suspect that "A Disciple of Chance," by the same author, is an earlier book. Its origin is literary, its structure artificial. The curtain rises upon a company of elegant eighteenth-century gamblers amusing themselves with hazard in White's Coffee-house. Horace Walpole and George Selwyn are among the number. The host is a certain Earl of Yerington, who shows, one by one, all the qualifications of the romantic hero. He is one of the finest gentlemen of his time, and a good fellow besides; a favorite with both sexes, master of the smallsword, and quondam conqueror of the greatest of England's professional bruisers. Add that his blood is of the oldest, his face of the handsomest, and his fortune being gallantly flung away at the gaming-table and elsewhere, and you have the finished type. His crowning folly is to wager his life against the guess of a titled enemy that he will be a ruined man within a specified time. After a good deal of rather stagey and artificial adventure, he is saved from ruin and the ensuing duty of suicide by the always acceptable expedient of marriage with an heiress. But, of course, the expedient is the novelist's, not the hero's. We must hope for another "Travers" rather than another story of this conventional and merely tolerable cast.

GREEK RHETORIC.

Dionysius of Halicarnassus: On Literary Composition. Being the Greek text of the *De Compositione Verborum*, edited with introduction, etc., by W. Rhys Roberts, Litt.D. (Cambridge), Hon. LL.D. (St. Andrews), Professor of Classics in the University of Leeds. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$3 net.

This volume for the first time makes fully available for a reader who knows the elements of the language, whether distinctively a Grecian or not, the most important work of one who is classed by Jebb as the "best literary critic of antiquity," and to whom G. Saintsbury assigns "no mean rank as a critic" without limitation of time. The best previous edition for general use, leaving aside the bare Teubner text by Usener in 1904, was that by Schaefer, with a Latin version and variorum Latin notes, published in 1808. But a fairly good classical scholar might fail to appreciate at its true worth, in a wholly antique dress, a treatise which approaches the subject from a point of view very different from the modern. Even the vocabulary, while it looks so classical, employs distinctive terms in senses varying so subtly from the classical that one may, unless he has given special attention to the later rhetoric and literary criticism, be more struck by what seems queerness than by its penetration and good sense. The very title illustrates this. "*De Compositione Verborum*" is clear enough after reading the treatise, but hardly before; "*On Literary Composition*" starts one right. Whoever is interested in the theory of criticism, including every teacher of literature, should place this work from the age of Augustus with the "*Poetics*" of Aristotle and the anonymous treatise mis-named "*On the Sublime*," perhaps of the first and perhaps of the third century of our era. Different as they are, these are the three ancient theoretical works in their field most worth attention; they "confirm our belief in the essential continuity of critical principles, in the existence of a firm and permanent basis for the judgments of taste." It may be mentioned that the latest in date of the three has also been published in a similar style by Professor Roberts, and the volume is now in a second edition.

The editor's work is admirable for technical scholarship, for breadth of view, and for literary skill in the difficult task of translation. An ample introduction gives the setting, a lucid explanation of what the author's subject includes and what it does not include, discussion of his sources and literary references, and an adequate account of recent writings connected with the treatise. It is pleasant to note that American work is generously recognized. The text is independently constructed and

accounted for, with full acknowledgment for the work of Usener. A graceful yet wonderfully accurate translation faces the text; excellent explanatory notes at the foot of the page contain, among other good things, abundant illustrations from modern authors as well as ancient. Thus, opening at random to p. 146f, we find illustrative quotations from Quintilian, Virgil, Demetrius "*On Style*" (also edited by Professor Roberts); Demosthenes "*On the Crown*"; Cicero, Euripides, George Meredith, Shakespeare, Marlowe, and John Thelwall; and these are connected by illuminating comment. Text and translation are followed by a copious glossary, including terms of rhetoric, grammar, prosody, music, phonetics, and literary criticism. This glossary is useful even for specialists in these departments; for others it will be found an invaluable aid, not only to an understanding of this treatise, but for a wide range of reading. Three appendices and a double index close the volume. Appendix B is devoted to illustrations of word-order in Greek and modern languages. The editor's method is simple and telling; he takes four famous Greek passages of prose and adds French, German, and English versions of well-known translators for direct comparison. Thus the opening lines of Plato's "*Republic*" are accompanied by the versions of Victor Cousin, Schleiermacher, Davies and Vaughan, Jowett, and A. D. Lindsay.

The volume is printed in Macmillan's best style, so that form and contents correspond. Altogether it should find a wide circle of readers outside the ranks of professional Hellenists. Would that more of these might in like manner learn to combine literary skill and the love of letters with their learning.

John Lothrop Motley and his Family: Further Letters and Records. Edited by his daughter and Herbert St. John Mildmay. With numerous illustrations. New York: John Lane Co. \$5 net.

The most important letters of the historian of the Dutch Republic were published by George William Curtis more than thirty years ago, but a considerable remnant has been in the family archives, and some important letters have in the interval come to light. These, with numerous letters by Mrs. Motley and Miss Lily Motley, now Lady Harcourt, make up a very interesting volume. All the Motleys were good letter-writers, and the wife and daughter kept abreast of all literary and political activities of the head of the family. So this book, though frankly made up of scraps, has a certain continuity, and covers in a glancing fashion the greater part of Motley's public life. There are a number of illustrations including a charming Colonial pastel, apparently

an early Copley, of an ancestress, Elizabeth Checkley, and a capital silhouette of Bismarck as a corps student.

While reading this informal memoir one moves in excellent company. At a dinner Mrs. Motley heard Buckle on the subject of the newly devised competitive examinations for the civil service:

He said that he approved of it, not because he thought it gave the country a chance to be served by abler men, for, on the contrary, it encouraged false learning or cramming, but because it was a democratic movement, having the effect of diminishing patronage. Anything that tended to pull down the aristocracy and weaken the power of government must be a move in the right direction.

It was Mrs. Motley also to whom Theodore Parker said that he hoped the Dutch histories would be "liberal in tone, but not too popular," adding that one reason for Prescott's amazing vogue in America was that he always took the side of queens and kings. To Lord Robert Cecil Mrs. Motley once said apropos of the civil war: "I must try to convert you Tories to the right views of America," and elicited the characteristic retort, "Well, there is one way to convert us all—win the battles, and we shall come round at once."

Most readers will turn first to the brief correspondence with Bismarck. It affords some tidbits. Bismarck, writing in 1864, had asked his old fellow student if the United States "knew what it was fighting about." The answer was:

We are fighting to preserve the existence of a magnificent commonwealth—and to annihilate the loathsome institution of slavery. If men can't fight for such a cause they had better stop fighting for evermore. Certainly since mankind ever had a history and amused themselves with cutting each others' throats, there never in the course of all the ages was better cause for war than we have.

The *Junker* Bismarck appears in a spirited and destructive discussion of the legendary *jus primæ noctis*, a bugbear which Motley had admitted into his first volume. Nothing could be more maliciously fine than Motley's quip to Bismarck just before the annexation of Schleswig-Holstein. "Do you remember," he writes, "what the formal old fop of a parson in '*The Antiquary*' used to say to Miss Griselda, much to the indignation of her brother, Jonathan Oldbuck: 'Madam, I drink to your inclinations, provided always they be virtuous'? Well, I drink to your inclinations without that proviso." After Sedan, Motley wrote a long letter to Bismarck pleading for moderation. "The more moderate the terms on the part of the conqueror at this supreme moment, the greater would be the confidence inspired for the future, and the more secure the foundations of a durable peace, and the more proud and fortunate the position and character of Unit-

ed Germany." On the margin in Bismarck's writing are the words, "Damn confidence," a phrase which pretty well expresses the spirit of German foreign policy ever since.

Such extracts suggest the various interest of this book. In the preface we learn that all of Motley's descendants are English, and by a bitter irony a grandson fell in the Boer war attempting to subjugate that very race whose love of liberty had been the grandsire's lifelong theme.

Ancient and Modern Imperialism. By the Earl of Cromer. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 90 cents net.

Whatever the former Consul-General of Egypt might have to say about Imperialism would be sure of a good hearing, and the present essay, expanded from the presidential address to the British Classical Association, is not merely weighty in its analysis, but fortified with numerous historic instances, and attractive in style. One may regret that the distinguished author has been so sparing of judgments in a matter that touches current morals and policy so nearly. In the main, the essay is analytical. The Greeks, he finds, hardly managed to think, and never to act, imperially. The Romans achieved the greatest success of which we know, partly through the simplicity of their aims, partly because the times were propitious. The idea of nationality was weak. They dealt not with nations, but with tribes already impressed by the greatness of the Roman state. On the whole, they gave better administrations than those they destroyed. In late republican times there were "little Romans," anti-imperialists quite like those of England and America.

Into the larger question whether these critics were right Lord Cromer does not enter, though no one can doubt what his verdict would be. The broad issue is, Could the large heritage of law, literature, and civilization generally which Rome bequeathed to Europe have been amassed under other than imperial conditions? We think there are many evidences that the valuable and transmissible part of the genius of Rome had no imperial implications whatever. On the other hand, the glamour of the empire unquestionably lent authority to the spiritual testament of Rome. It should be added that the processes of empire have rarely been conscious or rationalized. The Romans and English alike merely meet political troubles and seek markets in piecemeal fashion. No empire, unless it be Napoleon's transient fabric, ever grew otherwise than by rule of thumb. One would be glad to know if Lord Cromer takes this fatalistic view of the matter, or whether he believes that aggressive politics, and even trade, may eventually

be moralized and rationalized. Such is the hope of those who venture to criticize the forward tendencies of trading nations.

Examining the conditions of modern empire, Lord Cromer notes the growth of national feeling and of antipathy based on color, "a plant of comparatively recent growth"; the impossibility of imposing a single speech upon alien civilizations, and finally the lack of a single ideal of dominion. In this matter of the logical discrepancy between absolute rule overseas and free institutions at home, between pro-consulates and self-governing colonies, Lord Cromer is refreshingly frank. He approves of the South African settlement, and advocates indefinite tutelage for India. He fails, however, to go to the root of the matter ethically. He assumes that England must rule India indefinitely, or let the land slip into chaos. This is probably true, but the moral issue lies deeper. Has a nation a right to its own form of chaos, if it honestly prefers this to an orderly rule imposed from outside? Morally we feel the right of any country to its own form of misgovernment is incontestable, if it can be shown that no other nation suffers serious inconvenience thereby.

Naturally a great administrator may be excused from discussing these burdensome underlying principles. Yet we regret such reticence, for nobody could bring a fairer or more experienced mind to the subject than Lord Cromer. He gives no comfort to the transcendental and pietistic arguments by which imperial policy is often defended. He sees in the movement not the hand of Deity, but commercial expediency, the fear of other forward-moving nations, and the necessity of dealing some way or other with conditions bequeathed by the past. This opportunism is characteristic of a most judicious study. The relative success of the Romans he attributes largely to their extraordinary opportunities. Among modern imperial nations, he finds England has neither uncommon qualifications nor noteworthy defects. All foreign overlords are impartially hated. The ingratiating qualities of the Russians, for instance, are grossly exaggerated, as is the alleged inflexibility of the British. Where England has failed she has failed not as British but as Western. We fancy imperialists will draw little comfort from this historic parallel. It shows that the current imperial policy lacks clear-cut political or moral warrant; that it is pursued under gravely increasing difficulties; that it often brings new misfortunes to the countries it professes to benefit, and finally that imperialism failed to perpetuate itself under far more favorable circumstances. Such conclusions are not expressed in a study which is mostly expository. They are, however, fair inferences from the data presented.

Principles of Political Economy with Some of Their Applications to Social Philosophy. By John Stuart Mill. Edited with an introduction by W. J. Ashley. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.50 net.

Professor Ashley has put the economic world in his debt by this edition of Mill's great work. He has taken the final text of 1871, and has traced the various changes which were introduced in the six revisions which separate it from the original text of 1848. Many of these changes are illuminating as showing the fluidity and unfinality of Mill's thinking. The editor has supplemented the text by what he modestly terms a Bibliographical Appendix. It is much more than this, however, for it provides in compact form a complete apparatus for bringing up to date the study of the more important moot questions contained in the Political Economy. Thus under the note upon the wages fund doctrine is reprinted the gist of Mill's recantation of that error in the *Fortnightly Review* for May, 1869. Admirable also is the selection of essential statistical matter containing the gist of such movements as price-variations, fluctuating wage-levels, and declining birth-rates. Nothing is better adapted than this vitalizing kind of editing to prevent a literary and scientific masterpiece of a by-gone generation from becoming merely the happy hunting ground of the professional commentator and eventually the victim of the specialist. It is not the least of the work's merits that a thousand pages of good clear type are compressed within two covers without producing a bulky volume.

In his entertaining introduction of twenty-five pages, Professor Ashley, with commendable restraint, has limited himself to pointing out the three intellectual streams which met without ever quite coalescing in Mill's economic thinking. The dead hand of his father's narrow utilitarian logic always held in fee Mill's mature striving for a new point of view. The adhesion to Comte's social philosophy never permeated Mill's economics, though it broadened its scope as the sub-title to the work indicates. Mill could never find the sociological missing link—the unfound science of "ethology"—to bind his own economics to the Comtean philosophy of the sciences. The third strain was the humanitarian thinking of his wife, for whose intellectual powers, it seems likely, Mill always entertained a chivalric over-estimate. Professor Ashley's segregation of the three unblended elements only point old Roscher's dictum anent Mill—"zu wenig aus einem Gusse."

A re-reading of Mill is a happy corrective of the too prevalent state of economic Pharisaism which dismisses the system as logically "a ruin." In what modern work on economics shall we find

in future times the poignant elemental note to which Mill occasionally abandons himself? It is as though he was filled with a revulsion at the whole spectacle of the crowded trampling of the market, and would sound a protest in favor of something deeper and nobler. As a single instance, take his final comment on "The Stationary State," the bug-bear of his professional brethren:

A population may be too crowded, though all be amply supplied with food and raiment. It is not good for man to be kept perforce at all times in the presence of his species. A world from which solitude is extirpated is a very poor ideal. Solitude, in the sense of being often alone, is essential to any depth of meditation, or of character; and solitude in the presence of natural beauty and grandeur is the cradle of thoughts and aspirations which are not only good for the individual, but which society could ill do without.

Notes.

A reprint of Arnold's "Celtic Literature" is soon to be issued by David Nutt; also "Three Unpublished Plays of Peacock" and "Monumenta Historica Celtica," by W. Dinan.

Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. announce a new book by Dr. Lyman Abbott, entitled, "Seeking After God," also a volume of verse by Charlotte Porter.

A second volume of "The Wonderful Adventures of Nils," by Selma Lagerlöf, is in the hands of Doubleday, Page & Co.

From the same firm comes the announcement that beginning with November, 1910, *Country Life in America* will appear semi-monthly.

Meredith Nicholson's new novel, "The Siege of the Seven Suitors," is to be published by Houghton Mifflin Co.

The autumn announcement of Cassell & Co. includes: Fiction—"Freda," by Katharine Tynan; "The Lovely Mrs. Blake," by Richard Marsh; "Janey Canuck in the West," by Emily Ferguson.—History, Travel, Literature, etc.—"In the Heart of Africa," by Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Mecklenburg; "Australia: the Making of a Nation," by John Foster Fraser; "Napoleon in His Own Defence," by Clement K. Shorter; "Puritanism and Art," by Joseph Crouch; "The Dictionary of English History," new and revised edition, edited by Sidney J. Low and F. S. Pulling; "A First Sketch of English Literature," enlarged, by Professor Henry Morley; "The Story of English Literature," by Christabel R. Coleridge, new and revised edition; "Breeding and the Mendelian Discovery," by A. D. Darbyshire; "The Light Side of the Law," by George A. Macdonald; "The Pocket Reference Library," "Steamships and Their Story," by E. Keble Chatterton; "Dryden's Aeneid of Virgil," edited, with an introduction, by Prof. A. J. Church; "The Greek Heroes," translated by Niebuhr, with additions; "Stories of King Arthur," by A. L. Haydon; "Alice in Wonderland," illustrated; "Practical Electricity," new edition, by Ayrton and Mather.

Johann David Schoepf's "Reise durch

einige der mittlern und südlichen vereinigten nordamerikanischen Staaten, 1783-84," which has been translated by Alfred J. Morrison, is in the hands of Samuel N. Rhoads, Philadelphia.

The sixth issue of "Who's Who in America" (A. N. Marquis & Co.) has appeared, with its encyclopædia of biographies corrected for 1910, 1911. In the case of a book becoming almost as well known as a dictionary, there is little more for the reviewer to do than announce its regular appearance and the continuance of its growth. The present volume embraces 17,546 biographical sketches, an increase of 1,151 since the previous issue.

It is far from the time when ten-thousand pirated copies of "The Wide, Wide World" sold at a single railway station, yet there are still old-fashioned readers who will welcome the biography of the author. "Susan Warner (Elizabeth Wetherell)," by her sister Anna B. Warner (Putnam), should in fact make an appeal even to those for whom "Queechy" "Wych Hazel," etc., are merely names. Of Puritan stock transplanted to New York, Susan Warner was brought up in modest luxury, only to find herself, at eighteen, impoverished and virtually the head and the support of a motherless family. Her high-minded but wholly unworldly father was periodically stripped, by less scrupulous people, of the remnants of a shrinking competence. Constitution Island, in the Hudson, off West Point, had been bought in affluent days as a country estate. It served instead as a refuge. Susan Warner, with the aid of the younger sister who writes the biography, maintained an heroic and relatively successful struggle against poverty. At times the little group on Constitution Island knew something like destitution, but desperate need gave power to her pen, and her books gradually won for herself and hers an uncertain ease. She has left extensive journals of the struggle, which are both pathetic and heartening reading. A strong and genuinely mystic religious sense sustained her throughout. Her vision of the world was intense and perhaps correspondingly narrow. One divines in her the passionate incompatibility with averages in life or thought that characterized a kindred if much abler spirit, Charlotte Brontë. Shy, keenly intellectual, and apparently a little suspicious of alien excellence, her quality was attractive. The West Point students were glad to attend her Bible classes. She was a very personal sort of a person. There was a kind of genius in her of which her books are an inadequate expression. Her journals afford authentic and vivid pictures of the afterglow of Puritanism. There is a quaint and homely flavor about her intimate writing which is also, paradoxically, highly distinguished. Miss Anna B. Warner has minimized her office as memorialist, merely knitting together the materials of the biography. Her occasional comment, however, has a fine and rather stately crabbedness which we feel will not displease the generation it compares so unfavorably with her own. Her attitude towards her subject is that of frank idolatry, and she has lavished details of infancy that many will feel to be superfluous. On the whole, though, the book contains a uniquely complete and in-

teresting record of a typical Puritan family. It symbolizes the fading out of many a sturdy Puritan line in which the men have retained only the fineness with little of the efficiency of the stock, while the women have transmuted into a sort of febrile spirituality the vital energy that their mothers gave to the perpetuation of the race.

Frederic Stanhope Hill's "The Romance of the American Navy" (Putnam) is an interesting and instructive narrative which cannot fail to appeal most forcibly to the general reading public. The term "navy" is used by the author not in its strictly technical sense, but "as covering all vessels commanded or manned by American seamen, whether or not their vessels might, at the time, be included in the roster of the colonial or American navy." As a consequence of this broad interpretation, more or less attention is given to the daring exploits of privateersmen, especially in connection with the Revolutionary war and the war of 1812. An attempt is made to cover in a single volume of moderate size the whole history of the navy from the time of the first war with England up to and including the recent cruise of the battleship fleet around the world. As a proper basis for his story, the writer has availed himself of a wide range of both original and secondary sources. The chapters dealing with the civil war assume an added interest by the fact that the author himself saw active service at that time as a naval officer under Farragut and others. The book is liberally illustrated, and, all in all, is a valuable contribution to the literature dealing with our naval history.

Under the title of "Latter-Day Problems" (Scribner), Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin has gathered together "for the lay public" a series of economic studies, several of which have appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly*, *Scribner's Magazine*, and the *Journal of Political Economy*. The first group of chapters bears upon the part which the science of economics should play in providing such analysis of social conditions as may form a stable basis for the effective aid and permanent improvement of the less fortunate classes. The promotion of increased efficiency, or productivity, in the individual laborer is held out to labor unions as a working principle of far greater promise for the raising of wages than the inherently suicidal attempt to corner the labor market by the creation of an artificial monopoly of workmen who are available in any given field. One chapter deals with Socialism, and holds it up as a state of mind rather than a logical system of thought. In its idealistic outreach for escape from the hardships of life, it appeals powerfully to the latent idealism in us all, but its vaguely outlined hopes take no due account of actual and inevitable conditions of human existence. It looks to merely external means, such as the abolition of competition and private property, to create a situation impossible without the production of new and fundamental virtues in human nature. The work of social settlements is criticised, in no unkindly spirit, for a certain lack of definiteness in aim, and for a failure to apply careful economic analysis to the conditions with which the settlement must deal. Chapter vii contributes a vigorous argument against the theory that the physical valuation of rail-

ways presents a fair basis for determining the rates which they shall be allowed to charge. There follows a long and effective argument, perhaps unduly heated at points, against the movement for the guarantee of bank deposits, and the volume closes with an exposition of the advantages of bank issues as compared with a currency of government notes.

In 1882 Prof. Henry Marczali of the University of Budapest, published an authoritative volume on Hungary at the time of the accession of the Emperor Joseph II. This has now appeared in an admirable English translation, with a learned introductory essay by Harold W. V. Temperley, under the title of "Hungary in the Eighteenth Century" (Putnam). It is interesting to contrast recently published volumes on the economic development of modern Hungary with the picture of the country at a time when the great fertile lowlands consisted of uninhabited forests or marshes. It was only after 1740, when the Turkish invasion was no longer dreaded, that a rapid development took place, which, as Professor Marczali points out, "reminds us of the state of things in modern America." But while Maria Theresa encouraged Hungarian industries, a complete change took place under Joseph II, who "viewed and treated Hungary—the home of all that was mediæval, customary, and traditional—according to the hard reason and doctrinaire theories of an eighteenth-century philosophy, alienated the well-to-do classes, and, in particular, exasperated the nobility of Hungary and Transylvania by his reform measures, which curtailed their privileges in the matter of taxation and caused them to patronize foreign markets rather than home industry." The chapters on The Social System, Nationality, The Church, and The Royal Power of the Government of the State, while scarcely appealing to the general reader, will be found very instructive by those in search of first-hand information concerning Hungary. The entire volume, in its accuracy of detail and freedom from errors in the spelling of Magyar names, reflects great credit on author, translator, and publisher.

Miss Adelaide R. Hasse's volume for Kentucky, in the "Index of Economic Material in Documents of the States of the United States," now in process of publication by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, differs in no essential particular from the eight volumes that have preceded it, except in recording certain local conditions that have involved the loss or destruction of official documents. For the first time the editor is compelled to acknowledge that she cannot find the complete file of the journals and reports of a State. Kentucky has suffered from many fires at Frankfort, and many of the Senate and House journals for years before 1807 apparently do not exist. It seems an extraordinary fact that every copy of a printed work of so comparatively recent a date as 1792-1806 should have disappeared, particularly as such journals must have been distributed more or less widely, and were not likely to suffer from intentional destruction. We hope with Miss Hasse, that when the fact becomes widely known further search will bring to light copies of the missing volumes.

Under the title, "Knowledge, Life and

Reality" (Dodd, Mead & Co.), Prof. G. T. Ladd has summarized in a single lucidly written volume the system of philosophy which for the last twenty-five years he has been gradually unfolding in a series of more technical and elaborate treatises. Like most contemporary philosophers, Professor Ladd somewhat resents classification; his motto he declares to be: *Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri*; and he begs his reader not to assign him "to any so-called school." Yet the affinities and the principal sources of his doctrine are sufficiently unmistakable, and the broader traits, if not the details, of it may be most briefly indicated by mentioning its intellectual ancestry. In all that is most characteristic and fundamental in his conception of philosophical method, his metaphysics, and his theology (though not in his ethics), his thought is closely akin to that of the eminent Göttingen philosopher whom, in his earlier days, he did much to make familiar to English readers. Professor Ladd, at Yale, and Professor Ormond, at Princeton, have been, perhaps, the chief representatives of the influence of Lotze upon American reflection; though each has emphasized somewhat different elements in Lotze's system, and has developed and amplified these in a distinctive manner. Both insist that thought deals with a "trans-subjective" reality; both equally insist that this external reality, primarily the object of natural science, is finally conceivable only as "self-like" in its intrinsic character; both, while affirming the necessity, deny the logical ultimateness, of mechanistic explanations of natural processes, and maintain the indispensability of the category of purpose in any rational interpretation even of physical nature; and both deduce from these principles a conception of the world as personal and ethical. No summary description of a philosophy can ever be satisfactory, but Professor Ladd's system might not with entire inaptness be characterized as a cosmic anthropomorphism.

In "Judaism as Creed and Life" (revised edition; The Macmillan Co.) the Rev. Morris Joseph sets forth a liberal conservative view; his position, he says, is midway between the orthodoxy that regards the Talmud as the final authority and the extreme liberalism that would cut the religion loose from the bonds of tradition. The work is largely parenthetic in tone—the author's object is to give his co-religionists, old and young, a clearer insight into their faith, and to stir them to enthusiasm for it. He has, he explains, taken the best of Judaism, its ideal religious and ethical side. He gives vigorous expression to the conviction—a type of conviction found in all religious bodies—that his people have the specific religious truth that the world now needs and will ultimately adopt. And so, believing that this result can be secured only by maintaining the integrity of the Jewish people as the bearers of the essential truth, he deplores marriages between Jews and non-Jews—a practice which, as he rightly says, if carried on extensively, would obliterate the Jew as a separate community. Isolation has long been the policy of the Jews; whether the advantage of developing along their own line will compensate them for the loss of closer social contact with their neighbors is a question that time only can solve. The spir-

it of Mr. Joseph's volume is excellent, and its high moral tone and fine religious feeling may be a profitable influence for others than Jews.

Under the title "Health and Suggestion: The Dietetics of the Mind," Ludwig Lewisoohn has published (New York: B. W. Huebsch), a version of Feuchtersleben's "Dietetik der Seele" which stands midway between an English translation reprinted in America in 1858, of which Mr. Lewisoohn appears not to be aware, and the adaptation by Mr. Pollak recently noticed in these columns. That is to say, "the present version, though conscientiously faithful to Feuchtersleben's sense, has been almost entirely recast from the point of view of form." The German text has undergone some abridgment, as well as recasting. The resulting version is smooth and readable, but is, as a translation, not so good as Mr. Pollak's, in the cases where Mr. Pollak actually translates. The title seems somewhat misleading. It is interesting to note that whereas the English translator felt bound to protest that "the Christian will find in this book nothing contradictory to, or incompatible with, any part of his faith," Mr. Lewisoohn takes satisfaction in aligning Feuchtersleben with the Emmanuel Movement, and quoting Dr. Worcester to this effect.

Some false friend must have persuaded Leander A. Bigger of Kansas that his travel letters were worth printing. No less than four volumes of them, with illustrations, have been published, with the title, "Around the World with a Business Man" (Philadelphia: John C. Winston Company). It is an extraordinary mass of callow comment, misinformation, and misplaced facetiousness. Mr. Bigger discovered, among many similar mares' nests, "etchings," by Raphael and Michelangelo, not to mention a Joseph and Potiphar's wife, by Leonardo da Vinci. The judicious will find many a chuckle in Mr. Bigger's philosophy and observations, but that such stuff should be printed and presumably read is no joke at all.

"L'Inde britannique" (A. Colin, 520 pages, 2 maps, 10 francs), by Joseph Chailley, appears also in an English translation by Sir William Meyer, secretary of the government of India for Finances, who also lent his aid to the original work. The competence of the author is guaranteed by his many studies of European colonies, particularly his authoritative book on Java. Of his present large volume he says: "For twenty years I have been thinking of it; I have worked at it ten years." Whatever may be said of his theories, the authentic revision of his facts gives the highest value to the completed work. He aims at describing the native communities, their government and administration by Europeans; and "British India," while extended to the entire Indian empire, is chiefly treated for the part directly administered by British authorities. Before M. Chailley expounds his own views, he is careful to set forth the history and present status of each question, with a fulness and clearness which have perhaps not been realized before in any single volume. The exposition has one of the merits which have usually attached to the better class of French books until now—an understanding of all that concerns its branch of humanity in time, over and

above the immediate subject. This is one result of the old liberal education, in which philosophy and even poetry counted. A mere administrator's view of caste amounts to little.

The first annual report of the Hamburg Colonial Institute shows that the leading foreign port of the German Empire has begun in earnest, and with every promise of success, to train its citizens for useful lives in the colonies. The German Colonial Office acted in harmony with the local authorities to perfect an organization which should unite practical and theoretical instruction. It works with other Hamburg educational institutions, such as the Natural History and Ethnological and Geological Museums, the Astronomical Observatory, the Botanical and Zoological Gardens, the Agricultural station, and the Institute for Ship and Tropical Diseases. Instruction is supplied in geography, public law, the history of the East, the languages of East Asia and Africa, and in hygiene of the German colonies. A hall of public lectures, the gift of a citizen of Hamburg, was made its permanent seat. Teachers were brought from the universities, and work began with twelve instructors, and local schools increased the number to thirty-five. Hamburg supplies its city library of above 600,000 volumes, and its commercial library.

Liberal provision for the expenses was given by both from the public treasury and large gifts from its citizens. Instruction in Eastern languages is made prominent, and both for the native German students and for those coming from German colonies, opportunity is given to study German industries in the busy centres of their growing activity. The report contains a detailed account of the large number of lectures given in two terms, October to March and April to August; there were more than 1,100 students and hearers, 16 diplomas were awarded after examination, and among those in attendance were merchants, judges, lawyers, army and navy officers, land owners, engineers, and officials. The Colonial Institute supplies a Bureau of Correspondence for answers to inquiries on specific points in colonial life, business, and interests. It acts as intermediary between German manufacturers and colonial consumers, and equally between the colonial producers and German and other possible purchasers. All this has been done by a wise union of local and imperial forces. Why cannot our universities thus join the Washington authorities and give the officers and settlers of our colonies like opportunity for training?

Science.

Ants, Their Structure, Development, and Behavior. By William Morton Wheeler, Ph.D., Professor of Economic Entomology, Harvard University; Honorary Curator of Social Insects, American Museum of Natural History. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$5 net.

It is safe to say that no entomological work of higher qualities than this, perhaps none of equally valuable qualities, all things considered, has recently appeared. Whether one regards Profes-

sor Wheeler's work from the standpoint of the systematist, the anatomist, the ethologist, the psychologist, the natural philosopher, or the bibliographer, one is struck by the complete and easy grasp of his subject, and by the painstaking labor and erudition herein shown. Even in the selections from authors chosen for chapter mottoes, which range through Latin and Greek writers, and German, French, and English literature, one marks the facility and felicity of his mastery of his theme.

Perhaps there is no insect—not even the bee—so well adapted by its natural endowments to attract and hold the interest of men as the ant. As Professor Wheeler remarks in his opening chapter:

This interest is aroused by an undeniable resemblance to our own condition. Reflection shows that this resemblance cannot be superficial, but must depend upon a high degree of adaptability and plasticity common to man and the social insects; for in order to live in permanent commonwealths, an organization must be not only remarkably adaptive to changes in its external environment, but must also have an intense feeling of cooperative forbearance and affection toward the other members of its community.

Professor Wheeler has here touched the keynote of the last book of his collaborator in myrmecology, Dr. McCook's "Ant Communities, and How They Are Governed," which appeared only a few months before his own, and with which, perhaps, one is likely to compare it. There are, however, but few points of contact and comparison, except in descriptions of the habits of such interesting species as the agricultural ants of Texas and the American plains, the cutting ants, the honey ants, and the mound-making ants of the Alleghenies. In these points the two authors confirm each other. Otherwise, they move independently through their chosen fields. Professor Wheeler's is the more detailed and technical work, covering a far wider field of science. Dr. McCook's is perhaps the more popular as a whole, although much of Professor Wheeler's book is well adapted for general reading.

The excellency of Professor Wheeler's book, which differentiates it from other publications on myrmecology, lies in the fact that it gives within the compass of one volume a full and thoroughly scientific study of the entire field. Its contents do not betray its title: "Ants, their Structure, Development and Behavior." Moreover, it abounds in new facts in ant life, which are virtually inaccessible to any but the specialist.

Professor Wheeler's "Ants" is illustrated with a fulness that at once attracts attention. There are 279 cuts, some of them full-page and many having several figures therein. The section which treats of the external and internal structure of ants is particularly rich.

The photographic reproductions have an especial interest, as they give us glimpses of the ants and their actions as they appeared to the observer himself. The bibliography of the book is in itself a vast achievement, covering apparently everything that has been written upon ants in all modern languages. No scientific author with whom we are acquainted has given quite so extensive a collection of the literature of any single subject.

One would suppose that in a volume of this size (663 pages), the author had exhausted his subject, or at least his own energy. But he promises soon to publish a monograph on the systematic classification of American ants. This will meet a much-felt want among entomologists, and will enable students to know our native ants without recourse to the scattered and often meagre and inadequate descriptions that have served as the taxonomy of North American species.

"Soils and Manures," by J. Alan Murray (Westminster Series, D. Van Nostrand Company), is not a book for the average farmer. It is intended for those with at least a rudimentary knowledge of chemistry, and is in general more theoretic than practical, the reader frequently being left to make his own application of the principles stated. The book is English, and while agreeing in the main with recent American research, deals mostly with English conditions and trade products. We should like to know more of nitrolim, a new compound which, already in wide use in England, has scarcely been introduced here. It is apparently a valuable fertilizer. The book is very thorough and complete, and will be helpful to those who, having the necessary knowledge of chemistry, wish to study the bases of the science of farming.

The Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory, founded in 1885 by A. Lawrence Rotch, and maintained by him now for a quarter of a century, was the pioneer in many valuable types of meteorological study. One of the first stations in the United States to be equipped with self-recording instruments, it is one of only a few in the world to-day where virtually every element is continuously recorded. At no other station has the upper and lower air been studied so long. Among Mr. Rotch's assistants have been W. P. Gerrish, S. P. Fergusson, H. H. Clayton, A. E. Sweetland, and A. E. Wells. The last is still at the observatory, and he and Mr. Fergusson and A. H. Palmer are the present assistants. Local weather prediction was soon inaugurated, and kept up until, in 1891, the United States Weather Bureau began similar forecasts at Boston. Metric units and the international form of publication were first used in this country at Blue Hill; and the earliest measures in America of the height and velocity of clouds by trigonometry and other methods were made there, in 1890-91, and in 1896-97 were repeated, as part of an international system. The first application of kites, carrying instruments to record graphically and continuously meteorological conditions of the upper air, was

made at Blue Hill. These observations brought much fame to the observatory, as well as the subsequent use of cellular kites flown with steel wire and controlled by an original power windlass. This device was afterward adopted by the United States Weather Bureau, as well as by many foreign stations. Researches at high air elevations over the ocean have been made with much success by Mr. Rotch, one noteworthy expedition to equatorial regions being made in conjunction with M. Teisserenc de Bort, from which resulted much new knowledge of clouds, temperatures, and trade winds. Kite flights are made each month at Blue Hill. Free balloons carrying automatic instruments were employed in this country for the first time by Dr. Rotch during the exposition at St. Louis. In that year and the three following, seventy-six balloons were sent up, and of these seventy-two were recovered. Sometimes their flights have taken them ten miles above the earth, and once a temperature of 111 degrees Fahrenheit below zero was recorded, one of the lowest natural temperatures ever recorded or observed. Such observations, now conducted at many stations throughout the world, are not only of much scientific value, but have an important bearing on aerial navigation. Twenty-five years' homogeneous observations of all the meteorological elements comprise a unique series in America, which it is to be hoped may be continued for many quarter centuries to come.

Drama.

Shakespeare's Roman Plays and Their Background. By M. W. MacCallum. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$3 net.

Shakespearean criticism has all too frequently fallen into one of two classes: either the impressionistic sort, sometimes brilliantly suggestive but often including inferences in no way warranted by the text; or criticism so severely accurate and cautious that it fails to reflect Shakespeare's range of imagination and great knowledge of human nature. The latter kind, especially, which prevails for the most part to-day, no one cares wantonly to depreciate. For the past half-century scholars have been laboring steadfastly to win back Shakespeare's own point of view. History, literary history, biography, theology, politics, dramatic technique have all been drawn upon to reconstruct the conditions under which he wrote. The harvest truly has been plentiful, nor have the laborers been few.

The net result of such scholarship, however, has been somewhat disappointing. For Shakespeare has been nailed in the process rather too tightly to his own times; his indebtedness to others and his conformity to the dramatic fashions of that day have in general been allowed to overshadow the transcendent part of him, his genius. There seldom seems room for a study of both, even in the writings of mature, noted scholars:

once the magnificent critical apparatus is installed, there is space for but one or two safe shivers of delight at Shakespeare's growing power—always growing, never grown! Meanwhile the uninitiated continue to ask themselves, What was the happy combination of qualities which could create a Juliet, a Desdemona, a Lear, who are so different from characters of other dramas? Whence has come the dignity of a Shakespearean villain or fool? Why Shakespeare's great assurance in handling the improbable? And was his imagination the sort to make for realism in any age?

Fortunately, the way has recently been pointed to this larger kind of criticism, notably by Prof. A. C. Bradley in his book on the four great tragedies, which appeared a few years ago, and now again by the author of the work here to be noticed. Both men employ much the same method, and achieve results of almost equal merit. Both square their utterances relentlessly to the actual text before them, make use of the great, various mass of critical investigation, and yet, unbewildered, interpret with far-reaching imagination. Professor MacCallum's work forms a worthy companion-volume to its distinguished predecessor.

The book opens with an elaborate introduction dealing (1) with Roman plays, outside of Shakespeare, in the sixteenth century, especially with the French Senecans. In the presence of parallel passages the author refuses to become giddy, and concludes that, "the grounds for believing that Shakespeare was influenced by Garnier's 'Marc Antoine' are very slight; for believing that he was influenced by Daniel's 'Cleopatra' are somewhat stronger; that he was influenced by Garnier's 'Cornélie' are stronger still; but they are even at the best precarious." (2) A brief but precise chapter compares Shakespeare's treatment of history with that of several other playwrights, including Schiller, Swinburne, and Tennyson. (3) There is a careful study of Plutarch, Amyot, and North, containing, incidentally, the decision that Amyot translated from the Greek and not from any intermediary Latin version. After such preparation the reader is ready for the thoroughgoing interpretation which follows.

Here, in the main portion of the book, as elsewhere, Professor MacCallum displays great learning and an almost perfect assimilation of this learning. So well has he mastered the sources of these plays and the surrounding dramatic conditions that he gives the impression of being able to follow and to present Shakespeare's actual method of selection and re-creation. In addition, he brings to his work a remarkable knowledge of life, which time and again assists him with reference to perplexed situations.

The results of such an outlook are manifold, though difficult to illustrate in detail. Chief among them is perhaps the writer's insistence on the fact that Shakespeare rarely if ever is so enslaved either to his sources or to the dramatic conventions of his day as to present characters who are not human. A case in point, and an interesting one considering certain recent publications,* is Professor MacCallum's interpretation of Julius Caesar. His words will bear quoting at length:

The Caesar, the first of those Caesars who were to receive their apotheosis and be hailed as *Divi Augusti*, must in literal truth answer Hobbes's description of the state, and be a mortal god. He must be fearless, omniscient, infallible, without changeableness or shadow of turning: does he not represent the empire? He has to live up to an impossible standard, and so he must affect to be what he is not. He is the martyr of the idea that has made his fortune. He must not listen to his instincts or his misgivings; there is no room in the Caesar for timidity or mistake or fickleness. But, alas! he is only a man, and as a man he constantly gives the lie to the majesty which the spirit of Caesar enjoins. We feel all the more strongly, since we are forced to the comparison, the contrast between the shortcomings of the individual and the splendor of the ideal rôle he undertakes. And not only that. In this assumption of the Divine, involving, as it does, a touch of unreality and falsehood, he has lost his old surety of vision and efficiency in act. He tries to rise above himself, and pays the penalty by falling below himself, and rushing on the ruin which a little vulgar shrewdness would have avoided. But his mistake is due to his very greatness, and his greatness encompasses him to the last, when, with no futile and undignified struggle, he wraps his face in his mantle and accepts the end.

In some respects the most successful chapters in the book are those on "Antony and Cleopatra." Every one has felt the splendor and despair of the world of these two lovers; but few, we believe, have felt with the articulate precision of Professor MacCallum its subtly shifting atmosphere and the almost convincing appeals of its myriad moments. He is always judicial, too, even when his sympathy is quickest. One would like, if space permitted, to quote from the author's estimate of the difficult character of Coriolanus, with which the book concludes; for it bears strong witness to the accuracy of Shakespeare's psychology, and to the author's own flexible learning.

*See the letter in the *Nation* of June 2 by Lisl Cipriani, attributing indebtedness by Shakespeare to the "Cesare" of Orlando Pescetti, and the replies to this letter in the following number. Also the interesting article in the current number of *The Publications of the Modern Language Association* on "Julius Caesar" by H. M. Ayres, in which it is reasonably shown that Shakespeare probably got the initial cue for his conception of Caesar from the Herculean Caesar of several Senecan dramas, who was so well known as to be an almost necessary convention.

Art.

The Art Institute of Chicago opened on Tuesday the following exhibitions: An historical collection of water colors by American artists, lent by Gustav H. Buck of New York. A collection of artists' copies of old masters. A memorial exhibition of paintings by the late William A. Harper of Chicago. The exhibition will continue until August 28.

"A. E. G.," the author of "Modern Art at Venice and Other Notes" (New York: J. M. Bowles), will readily be recognized as a young critic whose enthusiasms are Whistler and Aubrey Beardsley. The subjects, beside the long notice of the Venice International Exhibition of 1909, are Of Versatility and Whistler, W. E. Henley as an art critic, Studies in Pictures, by J. C. Van Dyke, and brief appreciations of the young American painters, Maxfield Parrish, Steichen, Gláckens, and Clark G. Voorhees. The booklet is handsomely printed, issued in a limited edition, and contains as frontispiece a print after a rare sketch of Carlyle by Whistler.

We have received the third volume of "In English Homes," a large folio of cuts of famous interiors, with running text, published by English Country Life (Scribner importation, \$15 net). Among the great houses thus illustrated are Blenheim, Chatsworth, Houghton Hall, Thorpe Hall, and Wolterton Hall, with its admirable tapestries. The letter-press is adequate, but the attraction of the work lies chiefly in its excellent cuts after Charles Latham's photographs. Its appeal is chiefly to readers of antiquarian and genealogical taste, and its destiny is in the main the reception-room table, but decorators will also find the big plates suggestive. Most of the houses described are of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, but the furnishings naturally are of various periods.

The collector and decorator are pretty clearly in mind in Francis Lenygon's "The Decoration and Furniture of English Mansions during the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries" (Scribner importation, \$10 net). Most of the illustrations represent objects installed in an early Georgian house belonging to a well-known firm of London antiquaries. We have then a kind of reconstruction of the periods more complete than is to be found in private residences of the age. Mr. Lenygon discusses in five chapters the progress of the English Renaissance manner, and then in a dozen chapters treats tapestries, panelling, plaster work, decorative paintings, chimney pieces, lighting of rooms, etc. The book is a large quarto, and many of the plates are separately printed and mounted on granite paper. In general, the work, with its abundant cuts, which include details on large scale, will be welcome to students of the English Renaissance. We must differ at some points with Mr. Lenygon's taste. The furniture of William Kent, for example, seems to us heavy and infinitely inferior, both in design and workmanship, to its Continental exemplars. It seems to us to have the same relation to really fine furniture that most Georgian building has to really fine architecture. In fact, we hope that a certain picturesqueness in the

early English styles will not impose itself upon us at the expense of better models.

Francis Bond, author of several works on English mediæval architecture, has produced in "Westminster Abbey" (Frowde) a handsome and useful account of that most interesting of all the religious shrines of England. The fundamental idea of the author is to trace the influence of purely religious and monastic requirements and ideals in the design and construction of the church and in English mediæval architecture generally, in opposition to "the brilliant generalizations of Viollet-le-Duc on the secular origin of Gothic architecture." In the first seventeen chapters the historic evolution of the existing abbey is taken up analytically in considerable detail. The two remaining chapters, comprising 150 pages, constitute a visitors' guide to the abbey and its monuments, and are followed by a list of the abbots of Westminster and indexes of illustrations and of contents. The entire work is well done, written with spirit, and embodying the result of extensive reading and scholarship, and the illustrations are abundant, well selected, and unusually satisfactory. It is likely to be the standard book on Westminster Abbey for general readers, at least for some years to come, and even the expert and the professional student of English architecture will find in it much valuable information and suggestion not otherwise accessible except by wide reading of the authorities listed in Mr. Bond's bibliography of the subject.

According to Aymar Embury II, the author of "One Hundred Country Houses; Modern American Examples" (Century Co.), no less than eleven styles are used among us for country houses, to wit: New England Colonial, Southern Colonial, Classic Revival, Dutch Colonial, Spanish or Mission, American farm-house, Elizabethan, Modern English, Italian, Art Nouveau, and Japanese. Surely here is a bewildering eclecticism, which reduces itself, however, to a more reasonable aspect when one recalls that at least three of these styles are vaguely Palladian; while only a great doctor could tell the difference between what Mr. Embury calls Dutch Colonial and American Farmhouse. The Dutch, we think, merely built in regions that afforded tractable stone and plenty of brick clay. We have, by our simplified analysis, three styles of American growth, Georgian in more or less classic phases, farmhouse types, and Spanish Mission; and four direct importations, Elizabethan (half-timbered), Modern English, which is after all merely revised Georgian, Art Nouveau (happily rare), and Japanese, which has commended itself for California bungalows. In a general way the Georgian styles seem to be making most headway, the Elizabethan, which prevailed for a time on account of its overt picturesqueness, is unfit for our climate, and, indeed, possible only through insincere construction. The mission and Italian styles are almost invariably misfits in practice, for the good reason that our conditions require an amount of fenestration quite alien to these types; the remaining styles are plainly sporadic. Mr. Embury has illustrated one hundred houses, most of which must have cost in the neighborhood of ten thousand dollars. Upon these modest structures the architects have worked with en-

thusiasm, and it will be instructive to the layman to see concretely how much taking thought and working out apparently small refinements count in dignity and attractiveness. The demonstration should convince the would-be home-maker that really the cheapest and most satisfactory purchase he can make will be the brains of his architect. Mr. Embury adds to his century of houses two chapters on gardens architecturally considered, and on the conditions that dictate the plan of a modern house. This in quarto is well-made, though plate paper makes it rather heavy for the hand.

Finance.

THE LATEST BREAK IN STOCKS.

Early last week the decline on the New York Stock Exchange, which had continued with little interruption since the beginning of January, became exceptionally violent, losses of 5 to 10 points in two days being general throughout the market. It was then discovered that the forced liquidation proceeded immediately from an international syndicate, organized by an American promoter, which had conceived the idea of buying control of five railways—the Lehigh Valley, the Wabash, the Rock Island, the Missouri Pacific, and the Denver and Rio Grande—and welding them together into an ocean-to-ocean system. This ambitious exploit was undertaken on the basis of buying, with money borrowed from the banks, something like a million shares at the high prices of last autumn. The subsequent great decline in prices swept away the "margins" of the syndicate; compulsory selling followed; then a highly critical situation for the capitalists involved in the undertaking, and at length a transfer of their holdings, at prices below even those of the open market, to a group of bankers identified with the larger railway systems.

Some recovery ensued on the Stock Exchange, when it was learned that the worst of the threatened disaster had been averted. But in the meantime prices of active stocks had touched a level which was not only 30 to 60 points below the high range of last autumn, but which indicated that much more than half of the entire recovery, from the extreme low prices touched in the Stock Exchange panic of October 24, 1907, had been lost. These are some of the striking comparisons:

	Low this week.	High since in panic.	Low since in panic.
Amal. Copper	55½	96½	41½
American Smelting	61½	107	61½
New York Central	105½	147½	93½
Northern Pacific	112	159½	100½
Pennsylvania	122½	151½	106½
Reading	130½	173½	70½
St. Paul	116	165½	98½
Southern Pacific	103½	139½	63½
Union Pacific	152½	219	100
United States Steel	61½	94½	21½

In a community which habitually occupies its mind with the rise and fall of Stock Exchange prices, such a downward sweep in values is an event of profound interest. It is none the less so when every individual is at liberty to construct and make public his own particular theory as to the cause.

If any one undertakes to sift the various theories propounded to account for what may be called the grand movements on the Stock Exchange, he will probably be impressed with the fact that Wall Street always has ready an explanation for a rise, but finds it extraordinarily difficult to explain a decline. A prolonged and violent rise in prices, such as that of a year ago, encounters regularly three satisfactory explanations. The great capitalists are "putting up prices," and their resources are too great for anybody to stop them. Corporations are going to increase dividends, and the market is anticipating that process. Stocks are rising because this is a country of enormous industrial possibilities, and because it is not safe to be a "bear on the United States." Every one at all familiar with the thoughtful exchange of views which goes on across the stock ticker at such times, will recognize these explanations as old friends.

But a prolonged break in stocks is not to be disposed of so easily. The first perplexity one encounters arises from the fact that whereas, when prices were advancing by leaps and bounds, all the eminent Wall Street authorities agreed that the movement was a proper response to underlying conditions, now, when prices are falling, the same authorities declare with similar unanimity that the market gives an absolutely false reflection of the financial position. There is nothing in the situation to warrant lower prices; the decline is inexplicable. From this attitude, it is a short step to the theory that it is "bears," a malicious and unpatriotic tribe, who are doing all the mischief. How they managed to do it or dared to try it, in the face of the impregnable resources of the great capitalists, which were assigned as a cause of the preceding violent advance, is not explained; that is, perhaps, the weak point of the "bear" theory. Others will throw responsibility on "the Government," and that is always easy to do. Occasions are rare when government is not itself doing something which corporation managers dislike, or else preventing the corporations from doing something which they do like.

The reason, no doubt, why these somewhat roundabout theories, and others like them, are so popular in a falling market, is that they evade the more unpleasant inferences which might be suggested. For instance, severe logic would impel the man who had explained last year's 50-point advance by a coming increase in dividends, to ascribe this year's

decline to a coming reduction of dividends. But Wall Street and its votaries are not often willing to turn the argument about in this way; and, to tell the truth, it is not always necessary to do so. Prices may have risen violently in response to rumors of higher dividends, and the higher dividends may not have materialized. If, after this, prices go down again quite as rapidly as they had just gone up, nobody need infer that dividends must be lower. Even in cases where a dividend had been increased, it will usually be found—such is the mercurial temperament of Wall Street—that the rise in prices was two or three times as great as the increase in dividends would by itself have warranted.

But the philosophy of such a Stock Exchange reaction as has lately occurred is in reality very simple. Two obstacles stand in the way of the complete success of any continuous movement to put up the price of speculative stocks, and they operate alike when the public at large is speculating, and when the speculation is conducted single-handed by a group of powerful capitalists. One is the possibility that prices may be put so high, through expensive credit operations, that real investors stop buying, leaving the speculators to sell for what they can get. The other is the possibility that the speculators may exhaust in their "bull movement" their own credit facilities and the resources of their banks, thus finding themselves compelled to sell their stocks at a sacrifice to pay their debts.

The first of the two obstacles mentioned is always apt to be encountered when the public or the great capitalists get excited over the unlimited opportunities of a particular enterprise or of the country as a whole. They invariably manage to translate into present-day stock-market prices the value anticipated for a property a decade or so from now, if all their expectations are fulfilled and no accidents happen. But as the prudent investing public is somewhat familiar by experience with the flaws of the "discounting" process and the probability of accidents, it invariably retires from a market which it recognizes as governed by such illusions.

The difficulty from exhausted credit facilities comes more rarely, but has been strikingly familiar in the American markets of the decade past, which have again and again presented the curious phenomenon of the most powerful capitalists in the country misjudging completely the credit resources of the season, and the most powerful banks in the country so tying up their funds in Wall Street loans that strenuous efforts had to be adopted to prevent a money market convulsion. In either case, it will be observed that the forced liquidation and the consequent break on the Stock Exchange are the necessary preliminaries to return to a sound finan-

cial position. To what extent the recent prolonged decline in prices, after last year's experiments in a spectacular "bull movement" almost on the heels of a formidable financial panic, is explained by these two familiar aspects of the questions, any one familiar with Wall Street affairs may judge for himself.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

- Anthologie des Prosateurs Français Contemporains. Tome 1, Les Romanciers. Lemcke & Buechner. \$1.20.
Argyll, Duke of. Intimate Society Letters of the Eighteenth Century, edited. 2 vols. London: Stanley Paul & Co.
Ballard, A. From Text to Talk. Boston: Sherman, French. \$1.20 net.
Blunt, E. L. When Folks Was Folks. Cochran Pub. Co.
Brace, H. H. Gold Production and Future Prices. Bankers Pub. Co.
Browne, L. G. Eva's Choice, and Other Poems. Cochran Pub. Co.
Brown, V. The Glory and the Abyss. Dutton. \$1.25 net.
Clark, G. L. Notions of a Yankee Parson. Boston: Sherman, French. \$1 net.
Coffey, George. Guide to the Celtic Antiquities of the Christian Period Preserved in the National Museum, Dublin. Second edition. Dublin: Hodges, Figgis & Co.
Coit, S. Woman in Church and State. London: West London Ethical Society.
Cooke, G. M. The Power and the Glory. Doubleday, Page. \$1.20.
Crafts, W. F. National Perils and Hopes. Cleveland: F. M. Barton Co. 50 cents.
Cuthbertson, W. Pansies, Violas, and Violets. Stokes. 65 cents net.
Dino, Duchesse de. Memoirs, 1836-1840. Second series. Scribner. \$2.50 net.
Gask, L. The Quest of the White Merle. Crowell. \$1.50.
Gates, E. M. H. To the Unborn Peoples, and Other Poems. Baker & Taylor.
Gerard, L. The Golden Centipede. Dutton. \$1.25 net.
Giddings, J. W. From Here and There. Cochran Pub. Co.
Gilbert Hilton Scribner Memorial Addresses, Delivered Feb. 7, 1910. Yonkers, N. Y.: Fortnightly Club for the Study of Anthropology.
Hall, H. R. Days Before History. Crowell. \$1.50.
Hawthorne, N. Letters to William D. Ticknor, 1851-1864. First publication, limited. Newark, N. J.: Carteret Book Club. 2 vols. \$25.
Howard, J. R. Best American Orations; Best American Essays. 2 vols. Crowell.
Hull, E. The Boys' Cuchulain: Heroic Legends of Ireland. Crowell. \$1.50.
Jewett, S. God's Troubadour: the Story of Saint Francis of Assisi. Crowell. \$1.25 net.
Landels, T. D. Visions. Boston: Sherman, French. \$1 net.
Meredith's Celt and Saxon. (Boxhill Edition.) Scribner. \$1.50.

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Newman, A. Writing on the Clouds. Boston: Sherman, French. 90 cents net.
 Noyes, P. J. Why Doctor Dobson Became a Quack, and Other Stories. Cochrane Pub. Co.
 Oxford, A. W. The Ruins of Fountains Abbey. Frowde. \$2 net.
 Peacock, W. Selection and Arrangement of English Essays, with notes by C. B. Wheeler. Frowde.
 Pitman, N. H. Chinese Fairy Stories. Crowell. \$1.

Robertson, J. A. List of Documents in Spanish Archives Relating to the History of the United States. Carnegie Institution at Washington.
 Seton, E. T., and Baden-Powell, R. Boy Scouts of America; a Handbook of Woodcraft, Scouting and Lifecraft. Doubleday, Page. 25 cents.
 Time of the Singing of Birds. (A Collection of Verse.) Frowde.
 Townsend, J. A History of Abingdon. Frowde.

Wadleigh, H. R. Munich: History, Monuments, and Art. Stokes. \$2 net.
 Wilkinson, W. C. The Epic of Paul; The Epic of Saul; The Epic of Moses (2 parts); Poems. 5 vols. Funk & Wagnalls.
 Wright, H. J. Sweet Peas. Stokes. 65 cents net.
 Zwierlein, F. J. Religion in New Netherland; A Dissertation Presented to the University of Louvain. Rochester, N. Y.: John P. Smith Ptg. Co.

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